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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, March 29, 1962/Chaitra 8,
1884 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Recruitment of Clerks etc.

*273. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be
pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that though
advertisements for filling vacancies
of clerks, typists and stenographers
and others in various offices of the
Government of India and Government
of India undertakings mention—in a
good number of cases—the minimum
educational qualification at matricu-
late or intermediate levels, selections
are made generally from and appoint-
ments offered to university degree
holder applicants, leaving no chance
for non-degree holders to get into
Government service; and

(b) if so, what Government pro-
pose to do to give the intermediates
and matriculates a fair chance for
getting into Government service?

**The Minister of State in the Minis-
try of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):**

(a) and (b). There is no information
available that selections for appoint-
ment to the posts mentioned are made
generally from University degree
holders. Age and minimum educa-
tional qualifications prescribed gen-
erally for Class III posts are—

Posts	Qualifications	Age
Non- Clerical posts	Intermediate/ Senior Cambridge/ Higher Secondary or equivalent qualifications	19-23 year.

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2350

Posts	Qualifications	Age
Steno- graphers Clerical posts	Matriculation	18-24 years
Upper Division	Intermediate/ Senior Cambridge/ Higher Secondary or equivalent qualifications	years
Lower Division (including typists)	Matriculation or equivalent qualifications	18-21 years

There is, however, no bar to Univer-
sity degree holders applying for these
posts if they are within the prescribed
age limits. But in view of the reduc-
ed age-limits comparatively fewer
graduates are likely to apply for these
posts.

Shgrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: The
Government have been stressing the
policy that there should be more scope
for technical hands. But where tech-
nically trained hands are available, as
for example, stenographers and typists
why should preference be given if
there is a university degree qualifica-
tion also? If that is done, will it not
amount to this that technical training
is not considered to the extent it
should be?

Shri Datar: So far as technical
training in the sense the hon. Member
interprets it is concerned, these rules
do not apply to them at all.

Shri Tyagi: Is it a fact that in the
application form which these candi-
dates have to fill in when they apply
for any job, there is at the end a
column under which a certificate from
an MP or gazetted officer is insisted
upon to the effect that he knows the
candidate for such and such time?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That is after
appointment.

Shri Tyagi: What happens to those
village boys who are not known to
either an MP or a gazetted officer?

Shri Datar: This does not arise out of this. But I shall make inquiries, and if there are any hardships, we shall remove them.

Shri Tyagi: I have come across this in every such forms.

Mr. Speaker: He will look into it. Many hon. Members have that experience, but it has not come to the notice of the hon. Minister.

Shri Datar: I shall look into it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister has stated that the minimum qualification required for a UDC is Intermediate or Senior Cambridge. Is it not a fact that only graduates are taken as UDCs and not even Intermediates?

Shri Datar: These orders were issued in 1959, and it has been clearly stated that if the minimum qualifications are there, they are entitled to be considered as eligible. There is no bar to university degree holders applying. Therefore, it would be open to have them considered on the same footing as those who possess the minimum qualifications.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the typing qualification has become essential in the recruitment of LDCs? Is it essential that every clerk should have typing experience and work of that kind?

Shri Datar: This is going beyond the purview of this question.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Is it not a fact that because of better chance for degree holders, many of our boys are taking to part-time colleges to have a degree in spite of having this technical training so that they may be more eligible?

Shri Datar: It is with a view to discourage degree-holders from going in for this that the age limit has been purposely lowered. So far as UDCs and LDCs are concerned, the age limit is 18-21 years. It would be difficult for students to acquire a degree within this limit.

Violation of Foreign Exchange Rules

***274. Shri P. G. Deb:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the enquiry against Shri S. P. Jain of Calcutta for the violation of foreign exchange rules has been completed; and

(b) if so, the details of the same?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri P. G. Deb: Has the inquiry about his foreign holdings in USA been finalised?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: No, Sir.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know what is the cause of this abnormal delay and when this inquiry is going to be completed.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: As has been stated in this hon. House, the inquiry is in foreign countries. There are inevitable delays in such inquiry. So it is taking considerable time. I am not in a position to say when it will be completed. But we are making all efforts to complete the investigation.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know what is the agency of the inquiry? Has a Commission been sent from here? What is the source of our information? Are we getting information by simply writing letters?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is difficult to mention the steps we are taking because it will defeat the purpose of the inquiry.

श्री प्र० मु० तारिक : क्या यह हकीकत है कि पिछले चन्द महीनों में श्री शान्तिप्रसाद जैन के मकान की , जो कि कलकत्ता में है, तलाशी ली गई और अगर यह दुस्त है, तो हुकूमत को तलाशी के बाद क्या इत्तिलाआ वहां से दस्तयाब हुई ?

(کیا یہ حقیقت ہے کہ پچھلے چلند
مہینوں میں شری شانتی پرساد جین
کے مکان کی - جو کہ کلکتہ میں ہے -
تلاشی لی گئی اور اگر یہ درست ہے
تو حکومت کو تلاشی کے بعد کیا اطلاعات
وہاں سے دستیاب ہوئیں -)

Mr. Speaker: Why do we go into an individual case?

Shri A. M. Tariq: The question is about the same person.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry.

श्री ब० रा० भगत : इस सवाल के सिलसिले में कोई तलाशी नहीं ली गई ।

श्री अ० म० तारिक : सवाल यह है कि कारेन एक्सचेंज के रेगुलेशन की खिलाफत के सिलसिले में पिछले चन्द महीनों में श्री शान्तिप्रसाद जैन के مکان की कोई तलाशी हुई या नहीं और अगर हुई, तो वहाँ से क्या दस्तावेज हुआ ।

[سوال یہ ہے کہ فارین ایکسچینج کے ریگولیشنز کی خلاف ورزی کے سلسلے میں پچھلے چلند مہینوں میں شری شانتی پرساد جین کے مکان کی کوئی تلاشی ہوئی یا نہیں اور اگر ہوئی - تو وہاں سے کیا دستیاب ہوا -]

श्री ब० रा० भगत : अगर माननीय सदस्य इस बारे में सवाल पूछें, तो मैं जवाब दे सकता हूँ । जैसा कि मैं ने अभी कहा है, जहाँ तक इस केस का सवाल है, इस सिलसिले में अभी कोई तलाशी नहीं हुई ।

Shri P. G. Deb: When have Government sent the latest reminder to the foreign country, USA, to find out about this matter?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We are doing everything possible. But what the hon. Member has suggested is not the way to investigate. Reminder to whom? Banks are not going to oblige us like that.

Mr. Speaker: Question No. 275—Shri P. C. Borooah. He is absent.

Shri Basumatari: It is an important question. It may be answered.

Mr. Speaker: We will see at the end.

Coal Supply Position

*277. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent and in what manner coal supply position has improved in the country;

(b) what are the areas and bottlenecks which still have to be attended to for improvement of the situation;

(c) to what extent and why working of Ahmedabad mills had been affected by lack of coal supply; and

(d) whether a detailed statement will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The Overall despatches of coal which were 48.75 million tonnes in 1960 rose to 52.06 million tonnes in 1961. During 1962 the total movement by all modes of transport, namely, rail, road and sea, is estimated to be of the order of 59 million tonnes.

(b) The main bottlenecks are transport and shortages of power and explosives, mainly in the West Bengal Bihar region. The Government are taking necessary steps in consultation with the Planning Commission and

the concerned Ministries to improve the position.

(c) A major part of supplies to the mills in Ahmedabad is made from the Central India Coalfields. The production of steam coal in these fields was affected due to fire in Kurasia Colliery. A part of the supplies had, therefore, to be made from the West Bengal/Bihar Coalfields, where the transport position is rather difficult. The supply position to these mills also got some set-back during the past few months due to Goa emergency and the subsequent severe cold weather and foggy conditions. Immediate action was taken to rush supplies and there was no actual closure of the mills. It took quite some time before the normal supplies could be restored.

(d) A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 34].

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It appears from the statement that all is well so far as coal raisings are concerned and that we are likely to do better in 1962 than we have done before. May I know if it is not a fact that during the first seven months of the First year of the Third Plan the total coal production has been only 23 million tons as against 30 million tons for the corresponding period in the last year of the Second Plan?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I have not got the figures with regard to each month. The hon. Member is asking about the production figures for the first seven months of the first year of the Third Plan. If he tables a separate question, I will certainly give the information.

I may add that production figures are given in a government publication which is available, copies of which are also supplied to the Library.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it not a fact that the National Coal Development Corporation has stated that at present it is raising 7½ Milli-

on tons an year and that production of the order of 3 million tons had been curtailed because of the transport situation?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is a fact that production in the Karanpura collieries had to be slowed down because movement from that part could not be arranged.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I want to know the reason for it, why it has been done.

Mr. Speaker: Movement could not be arranged from there. I seem to have read in the report of the proceedings in the Rajya Sabha where the hon. Minister of Railways has said that there is no shortage of transport, whereas the Minister in charge of coal said that there is. This is constantly going on. Both the Ministers are there. Will they not kindly explain to the House what is the difficulty?

Sardar Swaran Singh: There is no difference of opinion on that score. Both of us know that there are transport difficulties in certain areas and in certain directions.

Mr. Speaker: There is no shortage of coal except for transport bottlenecks. Is that the position?

Sardar Swaran Singh: There is shortage of coal at some of the consuming ends. That is correct. This is due to the difficulties with regard to transport, particularly from the Bengal-Bihar area. It is true that if production were stepped up from what are called the outlying coal fields in Madhya Pradesh and the like, there is greater rail transport available for movement from that area, but on account of fire in one of the coal mines there which was producing sizable quantities, namely the Kurasia coal fields, production came down. Steps are being taken to control that fire, and it is hoped that within a few months that production also will be stepped up. So, it is not easy to give a categorical answer. It depends on the areas and also the directions in which coal is required.

Mr. Speaker: There can be a simple answer to this. Is there an overall deficit of coal? Is it less than the demand? We will assume that the Railway Minister puts some more energy into it and makes more wagons available, is there sufficient coal to be moved. Will there be delay on account of want of coal?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): It is not so simple as that. The position is this, that the pattern of movement will have to be determined. If at a particular place, and for a particular direction, wagons are available and if coal is not there, it is not so simple, so easy, to switch on those wagons to another production point and move it in any direction where coal is required. So, production, movement and direction will have to be determined if this question is to be solved, and as my hon. colleague has just now said, had the production in the outlying or Central India coal fields been stepped up, perhaps the railways would have been in a position to move larger quantities of coal from that area than they have been able to do from the Bengal-Bihar area. So, the pattern of production and the pattern of movement will have to be co-ordinated in order to solve the difficulty. It does not depend only on this, that at a particular point there is abundance of coal, because that cannot be moved; and if coal is not there where the railways have the transport capacity, the difficulty will be faced by the country.

Mr. Speaker: What is the difficulty in co-ordinating? The hon. Minister seems to have said that there will be dumps opened in various places and so on.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Yes, but it has been explained that the difficulty in the outlying coalfields was due to causes beyond the control of the Government. A fire broke out in the Kurasia coal field. Good quality coal was being produced from that coal field, and when the coal was not there,

the transport capacity of the railways could not be fully utilised, and naturally the areas which were being supplied with coal from that area had to suffer to some extent.

Shri Tyagi: From that statement one thing seems to be quite clear, but I want to have it verified. The position seems to be that wherever there is facility of transport, stepping up of production of coal is needed, and wherever there is surplus coal, stepping up of the facility of transport is needed. Is that the reason actually?

Mr. Speaker: That is what he says.

Sardar Swaran Singh: That probably is correct, and efforts are being made in both the directions.

Mr. Speaker: So, there must be surplus of coal and surplus of wagons, that is the only way?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I would add that coal is something which we cannot raise at any point. After all, coal is found where nature has provided it, and then the quality is also what is to be found there geologically. So, we have to keep a very constant watch. Sometimes the demand for one quality of coal increases, and sometimes the demand decreases, but the particular shortages in certain parts of the country are felt on account of pressure on movement in December, the reasons for which are fully known. That also, to a large extent, upset the movement effort which the railways could put in.

Mr. Speaker: The difficulties are known, but it appears from the hon. Minister's statement this cannot ever be obviated at all.

Sardar Swaran Singh: No, Sir. I did not want to be more explicit, but we all know that movement in connection with Goa also took away a major part of transport capacity. That problem is now over, and I expect that the position will progressively improve.

Shri Tyagi: I want to put a practical question. Now the crisis is before us. The country is anxious to know what concrete and positive steps both the Ministries are taking in solving this difficulty.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I am sure that my hon. friend would not have put that question if he had time to glance through the figures that I have given. It is expected that during the current year the actual number of wagons that would be available for daily loading would be of the order of 7,200 as compared to the performance in 1961 of 5,999. So, we can expect that there will be a significant improvement.

Shri Tyagi: What about additional production in the other coal fields, if the wagons are available?

Mr. Speaker: These additional wagons can be loaded only if there is additional production.

Shri Tyagi: So, what concrete steps are Government taking for raising additional production?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The concrete steps for stepping up production in the outlying fields are: development of new mines, trying to control the fire that unfortunately broke out, and taking steps to recover the Kurasia mine.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : कोल की शार्टेज की वजह से चन्द कारखानाजात कई महीनों से बन्द हैं जबकि सरकार का यह मंशा है कि कारखानों को बन्द न होने दिया जाए। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो कारखानाजात बन्द हैं जैसे खुर्जा की पाटरीज, इनको चालू करने के लिए क्या कोयला वहाँ पहुँचाने की कोशिश की जाएगी ?

- **सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह :** मुझे नहीं मालूम कि कई कारखाने महीनों से बन्द हैं। हो सकता है कि किसी एक दिन या दो दिन के लिए कुछ तकलीफ हुई हो। खुर्जा के मुतालिक अगर माननीय सदस्य मुझे बतायें कि उनकी

कितनी रिक्वायरमेंट है और मेरे स्थाल में पाटरीज की कोई ज्यादा रिक्वायरमेंट भी नहीं होती है, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि कोयला देने में कोई ज्यादा मुश्किल का सामना नहीं करना पड़ेगा और यह कोई ज्यादा मुश्किल बात नहीं होगी।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : रेल मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि बिहार और बंगाल में जहाँ कोयला निकलता है वहाँ जितना कोयला निकलना चाहिये नहीं निकलता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि स्टील माइंड और फ्यूल मंत्री जी उस संबंध में क्या सोच रहे हैं ?

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह : इसके उलट कहा है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि वहाँ ज्यादा निकला है।

श्री जगजीवन राम : मैं ने यह नहीं कहा कि निकाला नहीं जा रहा है या कम निकाला जा रहा है बल्कि मैंने यह कहा है कि मध्य भारत के, सेंट्रल इंडिया के कोल फील्ड में से जितना कोयला निकाला जाना चाहिए था उतना नहीं निकल पाया चूँकि एक खान में अग्न लगी हुई थी। दूसरी बात मैंने यह कही कि अगर सेंट्रल इंडिया में हमारे पास वैगन मौजूद हों और वहाँ कोयला न हो और बंगाल, बिहार में कोयला हो तो उन्हीं वैगन्स को ले आ कर के हम बिहार, बंगाल के कोयला को आज़ानी से नहीं ले जा सकते हैं।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान उत्तर प्रदेश के राज्यपाल श्री बी० रामकृष्ण राव के उस वक्तव्य की ओर गया है जो उन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश की विधान सभा के सम्मुख दिया है और जिसमें उन्होंने कहा कि मैं उत्तर प्रदेश में तीस फीसदी का कोयले का कट केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कर दिया है और उसकी वजह से न सिर्फ उत्तर प्रदेश के सभी उद्योगों बल्कि भट्टे वगैरह के काम में भी बहुत

स्कावट पैदा हो गयी है ? अगर सरकार का ध्यान उस वक्तव्य की ओर गया है तो सरकार इस कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिये कोई तुरन्त कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I will not be able to manage the reply in Hindi properly. So, I crave your indulgence to reply in English. I have followed his question all right.

It is a fact that so far as allotments are concerned, they have been cut, but in cutting the allotments we are ensuring that no one gets actually less supply than what he got in 1961. Formerly what happened was that the allotments were large, but the actual supplies were small. Now we are cutting the allotment to fit in with the actual supply, and the statement that I have placed on the Table of the House brings out the figures of actual supplies in the year 1961 and also the allocations for 1962, that is, the current year. So, instead of the paper allocations which were far in excess of the actual supplies, creating a lot of difficulties and uncertainties, it is better to make allocations which can materialise. So, the allocations have been reduced to fit in with the actual availability, but the actual physical supplies are not likely to be less in any case compared to the supplies that were there during the last year, that is 1961.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member intends by this question to ask whether there is not less supply than the demand—by 30 per cent?

Sardar Swaran Singh: That is correct, there will be no need for allotments. Because the demands are more and we cannot meet the demands naturally, there are certain allocations and allotments made. His main question was whether there has been a cut in the allotment. I have attempted to explain that. Although there is a cut in the paper allocation, the actual physical supplies are not likely to be less when we compare them with the actual supplies that materialised in 1961.

Shri Tyagi: What is the average percentage of the cut?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I was referring to the Address of the Governor of U.P.

Mr. Speaker: What does the hon. Member want?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I wanted to know why the U.P. Government thinks that a 30 per cent. cut has been effected while the hon. Minister says that the physical movements will not be affected.

Sardar Swaran Singh: There is no contradiction between the two. The allocation originally did not have much relation with the actual supplies. That supplies were generally much less than the allocations. We took a realistic step in making the allocations equal to the tune up to which they could materialise so that everybody knows what he could get. And, our effort would be to see that whatever are the allotments or allocations, all of them materialise.

Shri Tyagi: What is the percentage of the cut effected?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is not a flat percentage of cut. Certain consumers like the steel plants, the railways and others must get going and they get their full supplies. Possibly, in small sectors, where non-essential users are concerned, sometimes their demands are inflated, possibly in the expectation that their demands might probably be slashed. When this process of allocation comes in, there is no such percentage cut.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Whereas the coal production target for the Third Five Year Plan has been fixed at 98 million tons, the railways have given a much less figure than this for movement of coal. Why is it so?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The figure is somewhat less because part of the production will be consumed in the collieries themselves, part of it could be moved by road and part of it

could be moved also by sea. So, there is always a difference between the total target production and the target for movement by rail.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know what is the difference in these figures?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants the figures.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The production target is 98 million tons. May I know the target figure for movement of coal by rail during the Third Five Year Plan?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I would require notice; I have not got the exact figures here.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Apart from this question of production and transport, both at the meetings of the Central Advisory Council for Industries and the Federation it was said that there are so many, practically a multiplicity of authorities that they themselves create a bottle-neck in the movement of coal.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I am sure that there is no multiplicity of authorities and no confusion, can, therefore, take place.

Reduction in Life Insurance Premium

*278. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that expectation of life in India has gone up in 1961 census as compared to the census of 1951; and

(b) if so, why the Life Insurance Corporation has not taken any decision to reduce premium on life insurance policies?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The final results are not yet available.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : हमारे गृह मंत्री जी ने जब सेन्सस रिपोर्ट के बारे में सारी बातें बतलाई तो उनसे पता चला कि यहां हर आदमी का जीवन स्तर उंचा हो गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी के पास अब तक यह सूचना क्यों नहीं पहुंची है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : उस में जो कुछ बतलाया गया है वह बिल्कुल सरसरी तौर पर है। जो सेन्सस के रजिस्ट्रार जनरल हैं उनका जीवन स्तर कितना ऊंचा हो गया है इसके आखरी आंकड़े अभी नहीं दिये हैं या इसके कि लाइफ एक्स्पेक्शन कितना ऊंचा हो गया है। यह उम्मीद की जाती है कि लाइफ एक्स्पेक्शन ऊंचा ही गया है। लेकिन इन्वोर्नेंस के प्रीमियम रेट्स निश्चित करने में जो जिन्दगी इन्वोर्ड होती है, हम उसी की लाइफ एक्स्पेक्शन के बारे में सोचते हैं। उसी का इन्वेस्टीगेशन लाइफ इन्श्योरेंस कारपोरेशन कर रहा है। उस की रिपोर्ट आने के बाद उस पर विचार किया जायेगा।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : यह पता तो चल ही गया है कि जिन्दगी का स्तर ऊंचा हो गया है। जो ऊंचा हो गया है उस का यश आपके या मेरे लिये नहीं है, वह तो भगवान के हाथ में है। लेकिन जो इन्वोर्ड हो गये हैं उन के ऊपर आप प्रीमियम कितनी मात्रा में कम या वेश करेगे ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : मैं ने कहा कि उस बारे में छान बीन एल० आई० सी० कर रहा है। उस की रिपोर्ट आने पर उस पर विचार किया जायेगा।

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that the LIC is still proceeding on the basis of the calculations made by the Oriental Insurance Company between 1925 and 1935, that is to say, the calculations of mortality made by that company, and whether it is also a fact that the expectation of life has indisputably gone up since 1935....

Mr. Speaker: That is the question itself.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I am saying that in view of the fact that it has indisputably gone up after 1935, whether the LIC has taken any steps to reduce the premium rate in view of this increased expectation of Life.

Mr. Speaker: That is the second part of the question.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Actually there are more than two questions jumbled together. So far as fixing the rates according to the calculations arrived at by the Oriental Company is concerned, when the life insurance business was nationalised, rates lower than those charged by the Oriental were fixed, which were considered the lowest. But, actually, it is not as if life expectation is the only factor that is considered for fixing the premium rates. The mortality experience of the lives assured is a more relevant consideration and that is exactly what the LIC is investigating. We will consider this question when that report comes up. But, there are other very important matters like the general conditions of the economy, the interest rates, the expense ratio, the withdrawals or the profit and loss and taxation. All these have to be taken into account in coming to a conclusion about the premium rates.

भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के सेनानियों की संक्षिप्त जीवनियों का प्रकाशन

*२७६. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक - कार्य मंत्री ६ अगस्त, १९६१ के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या ३६६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत के स्वाधीनता-संग्राम के सेनानियों की संक्षिप्त जीवनियां प्रकाशित करने की जो योजना स्वीकार की गई थी, उसे कार्यान्वित करने में प्रत्येक राज्य में क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) उनमें से प्रत्येक राज्य को इस मद में क्या सहायता दी गई है ; और

(ग) इस कार्य को शीघ्र पूरा करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 35].

(c) The Government of India have advised the State Governments regarding the general pattern and scope of the work. Financial assistance has also been offered to the States at 33-1/3 per cent. of the approved expenditure.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इस प्रश्न के उत्तर में जो विवरण रखा गया है उसे देख कर बड़ी निराशा होती है, क्योंकि अधिकांश राज्यों में इस संबंध में अभी तक बहुत कम प्रगति हुई है। असम के बारे में कहा गया है कि काम जल्दी शुरू होने की उम्मीद है ; मध्य प्रदेश के लिये कहा गया है कि विवरण पर अभी विचार हो रहा है ; और मद्रास के बारे में कहा गया है कि योजना पर अप्रैल १९६२ के बाद विचार किया जायेगा। अतः मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या राज्य सरकारों से उस के बारे में कोई अनुरोध किया गया है या कोई मियाद निश्चित की गई है जब तक कि यह काम हो जाना चाहिये ?

श्री हुमायून कबिर : जी हां, असम के बारे में उन्होंने ने अभी बतलाया है कि एक साल में काम पूरा करने की उम्मीद है। मध्य प्रदेश में भी अब वह काम शुरू कर रहे हैं। इस बारे में मैं यही बतलाना चाहता हूं कि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट से हम उन्हें सलाह दे सकते हैं, मदद दे सकते हैं, लेकिन काम तो उन्हीं को करना चाहिये।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या राज्य सरकारों को यह सूचना दी गई है कि देर से देर कब

तक यह काम पूरा हो जाना चाहिये ? भयवा क्या इसके लिये कोई समय निर्धारित किया गया है ?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Yes, Sir; we have set a two year limit for it. And, I have been personally in touch with all the Chief Ministers and they assure us that by the end of the year 1963-64 the work will be completed.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: From the statement I find that there is no scope for the Who is Who in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Is it not going to be done by the Government? Is it that a plaque to the memory of the people who underwent imprisonment in the Andamans will not be taken up by some department of the Central Government?

Shri Humayun Kabir: This question does not arise. The question is about preparing a Who is Who and not of plaques.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know which administration will be responsible for the compilation of the Who is Who of the freedom fighters for the liberation of Goa?

Shri Humayun Kabir: With regard to Goa, the matter is under consideration. At present, the External Affairs Ministry is looking after the affairs of Goa. We shall include names in due course.

Shri Warrior: May I know the method adopted in selecting the names of the freedom fighters in the various States?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I believe I have stated this in the House before. Anybody who has contributed to Indian awakening, political, economic, social or educational will be included in the list.

Shri Warrior: I find from the statement that in various States only a few persons have been selected. For instance, in Kerala there are only 500 persons who had been selected.

What is the yardstick for these selections?

Mr. Speaker: Who makes the selection?

Shri Humayun Kabir: In every State expert committees have been set up and in certain cases the State Government have even appointed some special officers to look after this work. Universities are consulted. I find from the papers here that it is not 500 persons only who have been selected, but in some States, over 10,000 names have been collected.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को और दूसरे लोगों को निर्देश दिया है कि जो गरीब स्वयं सेबक गोली से मारे गए, या जिनको मार खानी पड़ी और जिनके घर लूट लिए गए उनका भी नाम स्वाधीनता के इतिहास में लिखा जाए, न कि उन बड़े बड़े लोगों का जो कि आज गवर्नमेंट में हैं ?

श्री हुमायूँ कबिर : शायद माननीय सदस्य को वह स्कीम याद नहीं है जी कि पहले हाउस में बतायी गयी थी इसी लिए उन्होंने यह सवाल पूछा है। इसमें हर उस मर्द या औरत का नाम दर्ज किया जाएगा जिसने हिन्दुस्तान के लिए कुछ काम किया है। दो लाइन से कम किसी को नहीं मिलेगा। और महात्मा गांधी को भी आधा पेज से ज्यादा नहीं मिलेगा।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : यभी माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि हर स्टेट में कमेटी बना दी गई है, लेकिन उनकी अपनी स्टेट के बारे में स्थिति यह है :

“setting up of a committee of non officials is under consideration.”

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वेस्ट बंगाल में अभी कमेटी का निर्माण क्यों नहीं हुआ और काम कब आरम्भ होगा ?

श्री हुमायून् कबिर : इसका जवाब तो वेस्ट बंगाल गवर्नमेंट को पूछना चाहिए हम मदद देने के लिये तैयार हैं। अगर उन्होंने अभी तक काम शुरू नहीं किया तो मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ।

Shri Raghunath Singh: You represent that State.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I represent the whole of India.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी बतलाया कि राज्य सरकारों से कहा गया है कि दो वर्ष में काम पूरा कर दिया जाए। लेकिन डेढ़ या दो वर्ष पहले भी यह कहा गया था कि यह काम दो वर्ष में पूरा हो जायेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह दो वर्ष की मियाद कब शुरू होगी और कब खत्म होगी।

श्री हुमायून् कबिर : बहुत सी गवर्नमेंट्स ने कहा है कि अप्रैल सन् १९६२ से उनका काम शुरू हो जाएगा और दो साल में खत्म हो जाएगा। इसीलिए मैं ने बताया कि सन् १९६३-६४ में यह काम खत्म हो जाएगा।

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ इस सिलसिले में, और यह पालिसी का सवाल है, कि रियासतों की आजादी की तहरीक के जमाने में जिन राजे और महाराजों ने अवाम पर गोलियाँ चलायीं क्या ऐसे अवाम का नाम भी इस लिस्ट में शामिल किया जाएगा, और आजादी के बाद जो राजे महाराजे पार्लियामेंट और असेम्बलियों के मेम्बर हुए हैं क्या उनका नाम भी इस आजादी की तारीख में लिखा जाएगा ?

(मैंने यह जानना चाहता हूँ इस सिलसिले में) -
मैंने - और ये पालिसी का सवाल है -
रियासतों की आजादी की तहरीक के जमाने
में जिन महाराजों ने अवाम पर

गोलियाँ चलायीं क्या ऐसे अवाम का नाम
- इस लिस्ट में शामिल किया جائے گا -
اور آزادی کے بعد جو راجے مہاراجے
پارلیمنٹ اور اسمبلیوں کے ممبر ہوئے
ہیں کیا ان کا نام بھی اس آزادی کی
تاریخ میں لکھا جائے گا -

श्री हुमायून् कबिर : ये तो हिस्टारिकल फेक्ट्स हैं।

My hon. friend is confusing the issues. All who contributed anything to the Indian freedom movement before the 15th August, 1947 will have their names in the list. What they have done after 1947 is not the concern of this publication.

Mass Insurance Scheme

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*281. { Shri Sadhan Gupta:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 703 on the 8th December, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation of India proposes to launch a scheme of mass insurance; and

(b) if so, the principal features of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The feasibility of introducing a scheme of Mass Insurance is still under the examination of the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Has the Government's attention been drawn to a

Press report that such a scheme is about to be launched by the Life Insurance Corporation and if so, whether this report is correct?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The Life Insurance Corporation is examining the scheme and if the Press report is that it is about to be launched, it is not correct.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: While answering the question on the last occasion, it was stated that the scheme was under consideration. May I know what progress has been made since that answer was given or is it at the same stage?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is at the consideration stage still.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: That is: the same stage still.

Shri Prabhat Kar: When the LIC is considering the introduction of the mass insurance scheme, why were the facilities accorded under the group insurance scheme taken away as in the case of the railway employees?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: For specific details I will require notice. But I may inform the hon. Member that the idea is to extend this group insurance scheme. At present the Corporation is considering the introduction of some other group scheme which has proved popular in the western countries, to suit our conditions. The idea is to extend it and not to restrict it.

Shri Thirumala Rao: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the Press reports that the Janta scheme inaugurated by the LIC has not proved successful and if so what is the difference between the Janta scheme and the mass insurance scheme?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Mass scheme envisages that there will be mass insurance without any medical examination and the premium rates will be the same. Many other facilities would be there.

Shri Thirumala Rao: What is the Janta scheme?

Mr. Speaker: Janta is mass. Merely because it is English, is there some difference?

Shri Thirumala Rao: Janta scheme was also without medical examination. What is the difference?

Mr. Speaker: Possibly this is the same one.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The basic difference is that the mass policy will merely mention the number of workers; it will be through the establishments. Every worker in that establishment will be insured. The scheme is in a very nebulous stage and the broad details are not yet worked out. But as I said in one establishment the entire workers will be ensured without reference to their age, income, etc.

In the Janta scheme the individual policy is concerned; there are individual rates of premium depending upon the age as in other policies.

Shri Warior: May I know by what time that consideration will be over and a decision will be taken in regard to this scheme?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The matter is being studied by the LIC and I cannot say what will be the final outcome of their consideration.

Shri Warior: The scheme is primarily meant for the industrial establishments so that the industrial workers could be insured *en masse*. May I therefore ask whether it will be expedited?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): It is an autonomous Corporation which looks after all this and we cannot go on asking at every stage as to what they are doing. They are doing it to the best of their capacity. This is a new scheme and they are trying to consider it. As it is a new scheme they must go into all the implications. It is therefore difficult to say when that would be completed.

Shri Prabhat Kar: The LIC is introducing the mass insurance, janta insurance and group insurance schemes with the purpose that larger numbers of people may be insured. Then the facilities of group collection and the reduction of premium from the salary, etc. are the most important factors in group insurance schemes. Why has this been discontinued in the case of the railway employees after the LIC has come into being?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I want notice of this question.

Scrap Committee

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*282. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Subodh Mansda:
 Dr. Pashupati Mandal:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Scrap Committee appointed by Government on the 29th April, 1961 has submitted its report;

(b) if so, whether a copy of the Report will be laid on the Table; and

(c) if not, the cause of the delay and the date by which the Report is expected to be received by Government?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The same is under the consideration of Government. The report can be made available as soon as Government is ready to announce its decision.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know the main recommendations in the report?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I will request the hon. Member to wait; I will place a copy of the report on the Table of the House. We are examining it and I think it will take about six weeks before I am in a position to place it before the House.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that in 1960 various difficulties were pointed out as regards the export of scrap and this committee was appointed? The hon. Minister stated on 8th September that by the end of 1961 the report would be submitted. Now, three months have passed in 1962 and the report has been submitted to the Government. What arrangements were made in the meantime to alleviate the difficulties that were being faced?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I do not admit that there are any special difficulties being faced by anybody.

In this question, the essential point is that there is a little conflict of interests between the exporters and the users of scrap inside the country. The general policy of the Government is to encourage the utilisation of scrap in the country, whereas the exporters want to export every bit of scrap that is available. I do not think that there is any special difficulty being faced by anybody.

With regard to the other part of the question, as I said, the report would be submitted by the Committee by the end of 1961. It was actually submitted, I think, in the fourth week of January this year. Considering the nature of the work—the Committee have worked for nine to ten months—I am not sure whether a delay of three weeks or so is such that I am called to give any special explanation.

Shri Warrior: May I know whether the scrap is in short supply in this country or the supply is not enough for the demand of the users of scrap?

Sardar Swaran Singh: There can be a difference of opinion on that. That is what I ventured to say in reply to the question put by Shri S. C. Samanta. Scrap is not a bulk commodity and there may be surpluses of certain types of scrap and there may be shortage of certain other types of scrap. So, it is not easy to

give a categorical answer to a question of that type. These were precisely the points before the Committee, and they have gone into these points in considerable detail. When the report is available, then, hon. Members might study it, and if there is any further point to be raised, they can mention it to me.

गुरुकुलों को अनुदान

*२८३. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में गुरुकुलों के लिये जो सरकारी अनुदान देने की व्यवस्था की गयी थी उसमें से अब तक किस गुरुकुल को कितनी सहायता दी जा चुकी है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सत्य है कि गुरुकुल की आवश्यकताओं को देखते हुए यह धनराशि बहुत कम है ;

(ग) संस्कृत को विशेष प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये क्या सरकार गुरुकुलीय शिक्षा प्रणाली और इन गुरुकुलों को कुछ अन्य सुविधायें देने पर भी विचार कर रही है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसकी क्या रूप-रेखा है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० श्रीमाली) :

(क) १९६१-६२ वर्ष में गुरुकुलों को अब तक दिये गए अनुदानों का विवरण संलग्न है [देखिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या ३६]

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) और (घ). सरकार द्वारा प्रेक्षागृहों, स्टेडियमों आदि के निर्माण के लिए शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं को अनुदान दिये जाते हैं। गुरुकुल भी इनके लिए आवेदन-

पत्र भेज सकते हैं, जिन पर बिना भेदभाव के विचार किया जाएगा ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : जैसी कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की नीति है और वह प्राथमिक शिक्षा को अनिवार्य रूप से देश में लागू करना चाहती है तो क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि गुरुकुलों पर प्राथमिक शिक्षा का जो भार पड़ता है उस भार को केन्द्रीय सरकार वहन करने के लिये उद्यत है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जो सार्वजनिक संस्थाएं इस क्षेत्र में काम कर रही हैं वे अपना काम करती रहें। अभी सरकार का उनको लेने का कोई इरादा नहीं है। यह लेने का प्रश्न अगर उठेगा भी तो जो राज्य सरकारें हैं वही इस प्रश्न को ले सकती हैं।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : जैसी कि अहिन्दी भाषीयों में हिन्दी प्रचार की सरकार की नीति है तो क्या इन गुरुकुलों में जो अहिन्दी भाषी प्रांतों के छात्र पढ़ते हैं अथवा दूसरे देशों के छात्र पढ़ते हैं उनको छात्रवृत्ति दे कर सरकार उनको प्रोत्साहित करेगी ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : इस प्रश्न पर विचार किया जायेगा ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : गुरुकुल शिक्षा प्रणाली अपने देश की एक आदर्श शिक्षा प्रणाली है और सरकार भी इस को स्वीकार करती है तो क्या सरकार इसको और भी परि-माजित रूप देने के लिए कुछ प्रयास करेगी ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : सरकार ने प्रयास किया है। आपको यह मालूम है कि पिछले महीनों में इस के लिए काफी प्रयास किया गया है और आगे भी बराबर प्रयत्न करते रहेंगे ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता

हूँ कि गुरुकुल की परिभाषा में काशी विद्यापीठ आता है या नहीं? यदि आता है तो काशी विद्यापीठ को सरकार क्या ग्रांट दे रही है?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : काशी विद्यापीठ को भी सरकार सहायता दे रही है। वह गुरुकुल की परिभाषा में तो आता नहीं है लेकिन काशी विद्यापीठ एक राष्ट्रीय संस्था है और मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करूँ कि युनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन इस मामले पर विचार कर रही है और उसको संभवतः शीघ्र ही राष्ट्रीय संस्था घोषित कर दिया जायेगा।

श्री भक्त दर्शन क्या केन्द्र में कोई ऐसा संगठन है जोकि इन गुरुकुलों के स्तर को बनाये रखने के लिये सुझाव दे सके और जो इनको समय समय पर जो सहायता दी जाती है उस के बारे में छानबीन कर सके?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जी हाँ संस्कृत बोर्ड है। इसने अभी हाल में एक कमेटी नियुक्त की थी जिस ने कि इन सभी गुरुकुलों का निरीक्षण किया और उस कमेटी की सिफारिशों के आधार पर अब इनको ग्रांट्स दी जा रही हैं।

Cantonment near Gopalpur Port (Orissa)

*284. Shri A. T. Sarma: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to establish a Cantonment near the Gopalpur Port in Ganjam; and

(b) if so, the steps that have been taken to materialise the same?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) and (b). There is a project to establish a Cantonment in the State of Orissa. It is not in public interest to disclose

information on plans in regard to military establishments of this character.

Shri A. T. Sarma: What sort of forces are going to be located there?

Sardar Majithia: What I said was that it will not be in the public interest to disclose what forces are going to be put in there or what type of establishment we are going to put in there and all that.

Kerala Agrarian Reforms Act

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*286. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Kunhan:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether the Government of Kerala have approached the Government of India for amending the Constitution in view of the judgment of the Supreme Court on the Kerala Agrarian Reforms Act?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Sir, I would like to say that the question has been transferred to the Minister of Planning who has accepted the transfer and who, I understand, will be answering it tomorrow.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Will it go on till the House is dissolved?

Mr. Speaker: It comes up tomorrow; the House is not dissolved tomorrow.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: In this session we have often been hearing from the Ministers in the House that such and such a question has been transferred to other Ministries and so on.

Mr. Speaker: What can be done? Hon. Members must put the questions properly.

Shri Datar: In fact, with a view to avoid delay in the answer, and with a view to have the answer during this very session itself, I gave the modified answer saying that the question has been transferred to the other Ministry. Otherwise, I could have replied in the way in which the origi-

nal answer has been drafted, namely, "the question may please be addressed to the Minister of Planning".

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Ministers are helping hon. Members. Next question.

Special Alloy Steel Plant in Kanpur

***287. Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the special alloy steel plant is likely to be established in Kanpur in 1962;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) whether plans have been finalised?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) to (c). It is not in the public interest to give further information about the Project concerned with Special alloy at present.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would only like to know whether this plant is going to be established in Kanpur or not.

Shri Krishna Menon: That is the information which it will not be in the public interest to disclose. It is in the public interest not to give the answer.

Mr. Speaker: I leave it to the hon. Minister.

Shri Krishna Menon: It is of serious importance. I know the background of the question that the hon. Members puts and means. Knowing it, and in the light of the question put down here, I would say that it is not in the public interest to disclose information.

Mr. Speaker: I agree, but when once it is established, people will know where it is established.

Shri Krishna Menon: Not necessarily. Shri S. M. Banerjee thinks so, but he does not always know it.

Mr. Speaker: If even that is going to be kept out of the knowledge of the people, well, I have no objection.

Shri Krishna Menon: It is concerned with special alloy, and it is not in the public interest to disclose any information. Sometimes it may be called as a particular factory; and it is something else.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I do not think that I put this question with any background.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Defence Minister does not attribute any motives.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My point is this. If it is not in Kanpur, is the Defence Ministry going to have this plant at all in the country?

Mr. Speaker: Is it even that information ought not to be disclosed, namely, whether there will be a special steel plant?

Shri Krishna Menon: It is not just a steel plant. He himself has mentioned in his question, "special alloy steel plant" and things of that character where there are special alloys. He knows what the factories are. This is not in a stage where we can give any information. When it is available, I will place it before Parliament.

Unauthorised Constructions in Delhi

***289. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that there have been innumerable encroachments and unauthorised constructions in Delhi during the last two months under pressure for Elections; and

(b) what is the real position and what precautions, if any, had been taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) As during the past several years, unauthorised constructions and en-

croachments on public land have been coming up in several parts of Greater Delhi during the last two months also.

(b) As no survey has been carried out, it is difficult to give information regarding the exact magnitude of the problem. All the public authorities owning land in Delhi have been taking steps to prevent encroachments or unauthorised constructions on land belonging to them. Where, in spite of the precautions, the encroachments or unauthorised constructions take place, action to remove the encroachments and unauthorised constructions is taken in accordance with the provisions of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1958, Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957, and Delhi Development Act, 1957.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The hon. Minister himself says that it has been going on for many years, in spite of the special powers which have been taken by them. May I know whether they have been able to take any effective measures during the last one year and how many unauthorised constructions have been removed during the period?

Shri Datar: I may point out that a sub-committee was appointed under the chairmanship of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi. His report was received and a copy has been placed on the Table of the House. Necessary action is being taken in that respect wherever necessary to remove the encroachments. So far as the actual number is concerned, there are different figures so far as different Ministries are concerned. The hon. Member will find that a large number of them have been removed—533 in one case, 319 in another and 814 in the third. So many have actually been demolished.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: We read in the papers that there is a regular warfare going on between the authorities and these people who are making the encroachment. You demolish them during the day and they come up during the night.

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Shri Datar: To some extent, the hon. Member is correct. Often times a lot of trouble is created.

Shri Balraj Madhok: Is it a fact, as reported in a number of papers, that one Minister of the Central Government was encouraging the squatters to build these jhuggis during the last two months?

Shri Datar: This is an insinuation which is absolutely false.

Shri Balraj Madhok: It has come in so many papers.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know what steps are being taken to provide alternative land to those whose jhuggis have been demolished?

Shri Datar: It is very difficult to accept the suggestion that all these persons should be provided for by way of alternative accommodation. In the first place, if unauthorised occupations or unauthorised constructions take place, it is very difficult to condone them. Wherever there are such things, they have to be considered on merits.

Shri Tyagi: What are the merits?

Mr. Speaker: They are human beings; they are here in authorised or unauthorised occupation of some huts and they are asked to vacate. Is any attempt being made to provide other accommodation? The Minister may say, "We are not going to make any attempt".

Shri Datar: You will take the other side into account also. If, for example, the news goes round that all these things are not only condoned, but other facilities are provided, it would mean an encouragement of such wrongful acts.

Shri Tyagi: I must congratulate the Minister for his confession of the failure of his Ministry in stopping this nuisance. It is a pity that the Government of India should have failed to stop this squatting. Despite that, I want to know whether they have compromised with them after

they have settled. What are the merits? I cannot understand. Can there be any merits in regard to thefts, robbery and things like that?

Shri Datar: The merits would be like this. If, for example, they are there for a large number of years....

Shri Tyagi: Whose fault is it?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is not putting a question, but arguing the matter.

Shri Datar: If, for example, there are certain cases where these constructions or encroachments have been there for a fairly long period, that factor is taken into account.

Shri Tyagi: If I occupy the Parliament House for a long period, I become the master of it? Seth Govind Das has been a Member for a longer period and therefore, he cannot be shifted even by the electorate? .

Shri Datar: Government are anxious that these things should not be encouraged.

Shri Tyagi: This is a catering for popularity.

Mr. Speaker: I would not like this suggestion that so far as hon. Members of this House are concerned, Government must be authorised to shift them or evict them.

Shri Tyagi: What is this state of affairs? Under their very nose, people are occupying the land and they are compromising. Are they for popularity or administration? (*Interruptions*).

Shri Thirumala Rao: Has the hon. Minister got the total figures of construction built without authority and have they been categorised into middle-class, upper middle-class, etc., apart from the rural section, who have been building huts without anybody's authority?

Shri Datar: I have not got that information.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it

a fact that there are fresh encroachments every day and is it a fact that this is inherent in the situation, because they have not provided for thousands and thousands of people who have got to be here for construction work?

Shri Datar: It is true that these encroachments increase, but Government also are taking steps to see that public authorities which own the properties take steps for issuing notices, getting the constructions demolished or for removing the encroachment?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is the Minister aware that there are at least 3 lakhs persons residing in Delhi for construction work? What is the provision Government are making for them? If they are going to be removed from these places, have they provided for their living accommodation anywhere? In your Plan, is there any provision for these people to go to some place, construct huts and stay there, so that they can be engaged in construction work?

Shri Datar: I agree with the hon. Member that if construction work is to go on, provision has to be made temporarily for the accommodation of the workers until the buildings are complete.

Mr. Speaker: What will happen to them after the buildings are completed?

Shri Datar: They have to go back to their villages. Unless in the meantime there are other schemes of construction where they can be employed, they will have to be removed.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Enough has been said. A number of people come in search of employment to Delhi from various villages and they are engaged for construction work. Soon after the houses are completed, they will have to go back. Along with the houses, is it that quarters also will have to be built for them? That is the difficulty of the Minister. Hon. Members will

think over this matter. If all of them stay here permanently, the entire India will be in Delhi. Maybe it is a human problem, but it cannot be tackled in the Question Hour.

Shri Tyagi: Was it the Corporation's responsibility or directly the responsibility of the Home Ministry? Let us at least know who is responsible for it.

Mr. Speaker: He will know next time; not now. Next question.

अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय नया बनारस विश्वविद्यालय

*२६०. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री ५ दिसम्बर, १९६१ के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या ५६७ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय और बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के नामों में से साम्प्रदायिकता के चिन्ह अलग करने का जो प्रश्न विचाराधीन था, उसके बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री का० ला० श्रीमाली): विषय अभी विचाराधीन है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या यह सत्य है कि इस समय बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय और अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के जो अधिकारी हैं, वे इस परिवर्तन का विरोध कर रहे हैं ? और क्या इसी वजह से इस में इतनी देरी हो रही है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : इस मामले में अभी उनसे मशवरा नहीं हुआ है ?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : यदि यह कारण नहीं है, तो आखिर क्या कारण है, जिस की वजह से इतनी देरी हो रही है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : हाउस को यह मालूम है कि अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय और बनारस विश्वविद्यालय, इन दोनों के विधेयकों का अमेंडमेंट करना है और मैं

आशा करता हूँ कि जब नई पार्लियामेंट के सामने ये विधेयक आयेंगे, उस वक्त उस प्रश्न पर भी विचार किया जायेगा।

अपूर्ण मतपत्र

*२६६क. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अलीगढ़ में लोक-सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में बड़ी संख्या में ऐसे मतपत्र (बैलट पेपर) पाये गये हैं जिन में एक प्रमुख प्रत्याशी का चुनाव चिन्ह छपने से रह गया था;

(ख) ये मतपत्र जिस प्रेस में छापे गये, क्या वहाँ सरकार ने पता लगाया है कि कुल मिला कर ऐसे मतपत्रों की संख्या कितनी थी ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सत्य है कि अलीगढ़ के निर्वाचन अधिकारी ने इस संबंध में चुनाव आयोग को यथा समय सूचना दी परन्तु उस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई ;

(घ) क्या चुनाव आयोग गंभीरता से इस संबंध में कुछ पता लगा रहा है कि ऐसे त्रुटिपूर्ण मतपत्र कितने मतदान केंद्रों पर प्रयुक्त हुए ;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस प्रयोजन के लिए जांच की क्या पद्धति नियत की गई है; और

(च) इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

विधि उपमंत्री (श्री हंजरनबीस)

(क) से (च) तक. अलीगढ़ संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के निर्वाचन पदाधिकारी ने १६ फरवरी, १९६२ को सूचना दी थी कि अलीगढ़ संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में के नगलापदम मतदान केंद्र में मतदान के दौरान ऐसे चार मतपत्रों का पता लगा जिन पर कि निर्वाचन लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवारों में से एक के नाम के सामने गलत प्रतीक छपे हुए थे। इन मतपत्रों को

पीठासीन पदाधिकारी ने तुरन्त रद्द कर दिया था और सील बन्द लिफाफे में रख लिया था। निर्वाचन पदाधिकारी से निर्वाचन आयोग ने यह जानकारी मांगी थी कि क्या ऐसे मतदान केन्द्र और भी हैं जिनमें मतदान के दौरान इसी तरह के मतपत्रों का पता लगा हो। अलीगढ़ संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में समाविष्ट बाकी सभी विधान सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में मतदान समाप्त हो चुने पर निर्वाचन पदाधिकारी ने निर्वाचन आयोग को सूचित किया था कि उसे किसी अन्य मतदान केन्द्र से इस तरह की कोई सूचनाएं नहीं मिलीं। चूंकि उस समय प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार गलत छपे मतपत्रों की संख्या केवल चार थी और चूंकि ऐसा कोई मतपत्र स्पष्टतया किसी निर्वाचक को नहीं दिया गया था अतः निर्वाचन आयोग के लिए इस सम्बन्ध में कोई विशेष कार्यवाही की जाने की कोई बात ही नहीं थी।

निर्वाचन पदाधिकारी ने मतगणना की समाप्ति के पश्चात् २८ फरवरी, १९६२ को सूचना दी थी कि उसे १८६ ऐसे मतपत्र खारिज करने पड़े जिन पर कि उम्मीदवार का प्रतीक गलत छपा हुआ था और जो सभी मतपत्र नगलापदम मतदान केन्द्र के मतदाताओं को ही दिये गये थे। इनके अलावा ऐसा कोई मतपत्र किसी अन्य मतपेटी में नहीं पाया गया। चूंकि सफल उम्मीदवार और उस उम्मीदवार को जिसका प्रतीक गलत छपा था, मिले मतों की संख्या में ३००० मतों से अधिक का अन्तर था और खारिजशुदा गलत छपे मतपत्रों की संख्या केवल १८६ थी, अतः निर्वाचन आयोग ने विचार किया कि यह अनियमितता महत्वपूर्ण अनियमितता नहीं है और इसलिए इस या किसी अन्य मतदान केन्द्र में नये सिरों से मतदान कराये जाने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : माननीय मंत्री जी के वक्तव्य से ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि जिस प्रिजाइडिंग आफिसर ने जो १९ फरवरी को रिपोर्ट दी वह केवल चार बैलट पेपर्स के

सम्बन्ध में थी और काउंटिंग के समय रिटर्निंग आफिसर को उसी पोलिंग स्टेशन के जिन ऐसे बैलट पेपर्स का पता चला वे १८६ थे और ये ऐसे बैलट पेपर्स थे जिन के ऊपर एक प्रत्याशी का चुनाव चिह्न नहीं था। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जिस प्रेस में ये मतपत्र छपे थे वहां केवल १८६ ही छपे थे—या कि एक पूरा ब्लाक इस प्रकार का था जिस के द्वारा ये गलत मतपत्र छप गये हैं? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार ने इस बात की जानकारी लेने का कोई प्रयत्न किया है और क्या काउंटिंग के समय यह जाने का भी प्रयत्न किया गया कि और मतदान केन्द्रों पर भी इस प्रकार के मतपत्र तो प्रयुक्त नहीं हुए हैं? मेरी जानकारी इस प्रकार की है कि करीब बीस हजार मतपत्र इस प्रकार के थे जिन पर एक प्रत्याशी का चुनाव चिह्न ही नहीं था। ऐसी स्थिति में चूंकि भारत में यह इस किस्म का पहला केंस ही है आगे के लिए कोई ऐसी बात न हो और किसी के मसितक में कोई सन्देह न रहने पाये, क्या चुनाव आयोग की ओर से इस प्रकार की जानकारी ली जायेगी?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member says that it might have been 4 at that time but while counting the Returning Officer found 186 incomplete ballot papers. First of all, is that correct?

Shri Hajarnavis: Yes, Sir. One of the polling officers detected the mistake. It was not detected at the other polling stations.

Mr. Speaker: Whoever might have detected it, was it 186?

Shri Hajarnavis: Yes, it was 186.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member now alleges that it is not 186 but 20,000.

Shri Hajarnavis: This is the only complaint which has come to the notice of the Election Commission. An enquiry is being made. These ballot papers were printed at the Government Press in Lucknow. So

far as we have been able to ascertain, the proofs were correct and this mistake has occurred after that. The enquiry is proceeding and is not yet complete.

Shri Tyagi: How could the election be valid under the circumstances? When the name of the candidate itself is missing, or his election symbol is missing, how could the election be held valid?

Mr. Speaker: We are going at a tangent. The hon. Minister agrees with the Election Commissioner, who said that after all only four papers were found not to contain the election symbols and even though later on the Returning Officer declared that there were 186 such papers, whether it is 4 or 186, it is much less than 3,000 which is the difference and, therefore, it does not materially affect the result of the elections. Now the hon. Member says that 20,000 ballot papers were printed like that and if they have been printed they must have been put into some boxes. Of course, if they have not been put into the boxes, it would not affect the election.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The hon. Minister never says that such papers were not used. He only says these were detected. There might have been some others also.

Mr. Speaker: This cannot go on like this. The hon. Member is not *Sarvathra*. Every candidate has got his own agent at the time of counting.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot understand what this "No, Sir" is. If the candidate is indifferent and does not care to have his agent, let him take the responsibility and suffer. Now, so far as the facts are concerned, only four were detected at the time when they were issued. Later on, at the time of counting, 186 papers were detected. Beyond that, even if they have been issued, they have not been put into

the ballot boxes. Therefore, they have not affected, or will not affect, any election. Now, for the future this may be taken into account. The question hour is over.

12 hrs.

Shri Tyagi: This is a serious matter. The foundation of democracy is voting.

Mr. Speaker: I know all that is true. Now the question hour is over.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri: On a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: What is the point of order?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री: आपने जैसे बताया कि १८६ मतपत्र इस प्रकार के थे जो एक पोलिंग स्टेशन पर पड़े। अगर यह प्रेस की गल्ती थी और केवल १८६ मतपत्र ही इस प्रकार के थे तो उसी समय वे हटाये जा सकते थे लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ। इसका अभिप्राय यह है कि एक ब्लाक इस प्रकार का था जो बराबर बैलटपेपर्ज को इस तरह से मिसप्रिंट करता रहा और जान-बूझ कर यह चीज हुई। इलैक्शन कमिशन की ओर किसी के मन में कोई शंका या सन्देह न रहने पाए कि उसकी ओर से भ्रमावधानी बरती गई, इसलिए क्या यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि जितने मतपत्र हैं, उनको दुबारा रिकॉउंट कराया जाए और देखा जाए कि किन किन मतदान केन्द्रों पर इस प्रकार के मतपत्र पड़े?

Mr. Speaker: A point of order should not be such a long statement. The point of order is quite clear. If the number is 4 or 186, it is not such a big one when compared to the difference of 3,000 votes to necessitate an enquiry. Further, if any candidate has been affected by these incomplete ballot papers, there is the tribunal which can go into the question. What is the meaning of my accepting or the House accepting the statement of the hon. Member that there were one lakh such papers and so on? I think the statements we

make must be more responsible. There is no point of order.

Re: Q. No. 286

Shri A. K. Gopalan: In reply to my question it was stated that the question has been transferred to the Minister of Planning, as it relates to the Kerala Agrarian Reforms Act. I think that is not correct. I put the question to the Minister of Home Affairs, because the question is not about the Kerala Reforms Act but whether "the Government of Kerala have approached the Government of India for amending the Constitution". So, it refers to the amendment of the Constitution, which is the responsibility of the Home Ministry.

Mr. Speaker: The contention of the hon. Member is, irrespective of whether it is the responsibility of one department or another, it is a question of amendment of the Constitution.

Shri Datar: The principles and the policy of the Kerala Agrarian Reforms Act were considered in consultation with the Planning Commission. Certain provisions of this Act have been held to be *ultra vires* by the Supreme Court, and therefore, the Kerala Government have addressed a communication to the Government of India. Now the Planning Commission is the body which is competent to consider this question. The question of amending the Constitution will arise subsequently.

Mr. Speaker: The Planning Commission is not the authority here. Whoever might be the hon. Minister, some hon. Minister must have responsibility for the Planning Commission.

Shri Datar: It is the hon. Minister of Planning. He is a member of the Government of India.

Mr. Speaker: He says that he has referred it to the hon. Minister of Agriculture and not to the Minister of Planning.

Shri Datar: The Planning Commission deals with all subjects including agriculture.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I have no objection to that. I only want to say that about my addressing the question to the hon. Home Minister you, Sir, made a remark saying that hon. Members should address the question properly and that the hon. Minister only helped me. The point is that when it is a question of amending the Constitution the Kerala Government has to approach the Home Ministry. The Home Ministry may take the information from the Planning Commission and know about it. So, my addressing the question to the hon. Minister is correct. You said that he was only helping me. It is not helping me.

Shri Datar: The Home Ministry does not come into the picture in this case. After a Bill has been passed by the local legislature if the Governor reserves it for the assent of the President, the Home Ministry deals with the matter and advises the President. Here what has happened is that the Kerala Agrarian Reforms Act had been passed into law. It was then partly set aside, or its provisions were declared *ultra vires* by Supreme Court. Therefore this is a subsequent matter.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: All that I knew when I gave notice of the question.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member takes exception to my having stated that if the hon. Member addressed it to the Ministry of Home Affairs and if it did not belong to them, they sent it to the proper Ministry. They have done so and it will come up tomorrow. Of course, in such nice matters hon. Members will also try to find out and give two notices, one to the Planning Commission and the other to the Home Ministry. We will evolve some such practice. The hon. Member need not feel that there is any attack against his character or capacity. He made an honest attempt to address the question correctly. He thought that the Home Ministry generally dealt with amendments to the Constitution. The

hon. Home Minister says that it must go to the Planning Commission. There is no harm. It will certainly be taken up tomorrow. Even if it is late I will allow it to be taken up as early as possible.

RE: SHORT NOTICE QUESTION No. 3.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Morarka: He is not here.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Nunmati Refinery

***275. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Nunmati refinery has gone into production;

(b) if so, when and what is the total amount of crude oil refined at the refinery so far; and

(c) whether it is now working at its full capacity and what is the production capacity installed there?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). Trial production has commenced from 28th December, 1961. About 67,000 tons were processed upto 28th February, 1962.

(c) The refinery is not yet working to full capacity. The installed capacity is 0.75 million tons per annum.

Indian Soldiers in Congo

***276. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian soldiers serving at present in Congo under the U.N. Command and those killed or wounded so far;

(b) the number of wounded who have been repatriated and who are

being treated at the U.N. Hospital in Leopoldville;

(c) whether any other personnel have been sent there in place of those who died in the operation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) The number of Indian Armed Forces personnel serving in Congo under U.N. Command before the recent turn-over commenced was 5,803. 15 of our personnel have been killed and 83 wounded in action in Congo.

(b) 44 of the wounded personnel were repatriated to India. None of the wounded is at present receiving treatment at the U.N. Hospital in Leopoldville.

(c) and (d). 2 officers, 3 JCOs. and 39 Other Ranks have been despatched to Congo as replacement of casualties.

Oil Exploration in Assam

***280. Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering a proposal to enter into some sort of drilling contract with some foreign firms for the expeditious oil exploration in Assam; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The Government have entered into an Agreement with Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi (ENI), Italy, which, *inter-alia*, includes a scheme for contract drilling in Assam under the supervision of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

(b) Drilling under the Contract has not yet commenced and details are being worked out.

Fire in Kurasia Mines

***285. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report submitted by the Enquiry Committee appointed to investigate the causes of fire in the Kurasia mines has been examined by Government;

(b) if so, the nature of decision arrived at by Government;

(c) whether there is any prospect of working the mines in the near future; and

(d) what is the amount of loss sustained so far by the National Coal Development Corporation?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The finding of the Committee is that the cause of the fire was spontaneous heating, and that steps taken to deal with the fire, after it was discovered, were in the right direction. Government have agreed with these findings.

(c) Yes; recovery operations are under way, and it is expected that, if these operations are not interrupted for unavoidable reasons, the mine will restart working in June, 1962.

(d) There has been no major loss of machinery or other equipment. It is also not likely that the coal standing on the pillars has been damaged to any great extent. However, a correct assessment of the position about loss can be made only after the mine is fully recovered.

Coal Dump in Kanpur and Ahmedabad

***288. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether a coal dump has been set up for the textile industry in Kanpur;

(b) if so, what is the extent of the reserve kept in the dump and when it was created; and

(c) whether a similar dump has also been created for the textile mills in Ahmedabad?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). No coal dump has been set up for the textile industry at Kanpur. But at a recent meeting held on February 12, 1962, between the Coal Controller and the major consumers of coal in Kanpur, including representatives of the textile industry, it was decided that a Consumers' Co-operative pool for the purpose of procurement of coal and its distribution should be set up at Kanpur, and that the individual units participating in the pool should draw their supplies from it.

(c) There is no dump for textile mills at Ahmedabad either. But a similar pool system is working there also.

Revision of Compounded Levy Scheme for Vegetable Oil Industry

***291. Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the vegetable oil industry has made representations for the revision of the compounded levy for the development of the industry; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The question is under consideration.

Proscription of a book "Chin ki Jhalak"

***292. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Bihar have proscribed a Hindi book, entitled "Chin ki Jhalak" published by the Foreign Language Publications, Peking;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the book contains two maps on its inner cover, which shows the whole of NEFA and parts of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, U.P. and Bhutan as belonging to China;

(c) whether any protest has been made to the Chinese Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the nature of reply received, if any?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). Yes. A copy of the relevant notification issued by the Government of Bihar is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 37].

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Translation of Technical Books in Hindi

***293. Shri A. T. Sarma:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are taking any steps to get technical books translated into Hindi; and

(b) if so, the number and the names of the books that have been translated upto now?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava): (a) and (b). About 180 books on technical/non-technical subjects have been allotted to various translating agencies in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar and Punjab besides the Universities of Calcutta and Nagpur and the translation of most of these books has already been started.

Oil Exploration in Godavari Basin

***294. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the geological mapping and other surveys preliminary to seismic survey in connection with the exploration of oil in the Godavari Basin, Andhra Pradesh have since been completed;

(b) if so, when the seismic survey will be undertaken; and

(c) what is the prospect of discovery of oil in this region?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) It is difficult to say at present.

(c) It is premature to express any views in this regard at this stage.

Grants for Harijan Welfare in Kerala

***295. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Kunhan:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has approached the Government of India to increase the grants for Harijan Welfare for Kerala; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a) Yes.

(b) It would not be possible to increase the allocations for Scheduled Castes in Kerala in the Third Five Year Plan. The Government of Kerala have been informed accordingly.

Pakistani Coal for Punjab

***296. Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the negotiations to import Pakistani coal from Quetta, Kalat and Salt Range are being held between the Pakistan mine owners and the Indian businessmen in order to feed brick kilns of Punjab; and

(b) if so, the result of these negotiations?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). There are no such negotiations going on between Pakistan mine owners and Indian businessmen. But

at the last Indo-Pakistan trade review talks held at Karachi in December, 1961, the Government of Pakistan made an offer to export 10,000 tons of brick burning coal per month to Northern parts of India. The question whether the proposal is feasible is under examination.

Durgapur Steel Plant

*297. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the No. 3 coke oven battery at the Durgapur Steel Project has been commissioned;

(b) if so, when;

(c) what was the cost involved in its installation; and

(d) how far the processing capacity of the plant has been increased by its installation?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The third coke oven battery at Durgapur Steel Project has been lighted up in two parts on 31st January, and 14th February, 1962. Coke production is expected to start by 15th April, 1962.

(c) On pro-rata basis, the cost of the third coke oven battery is about Rs. 27 million, excluding the cost of general services which form a separate item under the contract with Messrs. Indian Steel Works Construction Company Ltd., London.

(d) When this battery goes into full production, it will produce coke for the third blast furnace.

पवन शक्ति मंडल

*२९८. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कुछ समय पहले पवन शक्ति के उपयोग का जो नया मण्डल (डिवीज़न)

खोला गया था, उसने अब तक क्या प्रगति की है ; और

(ख) उसके कार्य को और अधिक व्यापक बनाने के लिये कौन से विशेष कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून कबीर) : (क) दस पवन चक्कियां लग चुकी हैं और साठ जल्दी ही लगा दी जायेंगी। गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, मैसूर और मद्रास में तीस जगहों का मुआयना किया जा चुका है और जम्मू कश्मीर घाटी और लद्दाख में जगहें देखी जा रही हैं।

(ख) और अधिक सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है और विदेशों से विंड इलेक्ट्रिक जनरेटर प्राप्त किये जा रहे हैं। सरकारी और अर्ध-सरकारी संगठनों को तकनीकी सलाह और मदद देने के अलावा नेशनल रिसर्च डेवलपमेंट कॉर्पोरेशन से यह भी कहा गया है कि वह विंड पावर डिवीज़न द्वारा विकसित की गई पवन चक्कियों के व्यापारिक उत्पादन के लिये फर्मों को उत्साहित करे।

Directorate of Practical Training for Mining Students

*299. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate of Practical Training for Mining Students has since been set up;

(b) what is the scope and duration of practical Training for Diploma holders; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above is in the negative, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Practical training of diploma holders is intended to condition them for employment in junior supervisory positions in mines. The total duration of practical training, inclusive of the

time spent on such training during the college course, will be two years.

(c) Does not arise.

Administrative Set up of Himachal Pradesh

455. { Shri S. N. Ramanl:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Jogendra Sen:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Home Minister has been drawn to the report in the *Himkesari* dated the 26th January, 1962 regarding the future set up for Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether the statements made therein reflect official point of view on the matter;

(c) whether his attention has been further drawn to the Press Note issued by Government regarding the scope of the Asoke Sen Committee and will he clarify whether:

(i) the executive committee or whatever name it is given will be responsible to the Territorial Council;

(ii) whether the Council will cease to be a corporate body and become part and parcel of the administration;

(iii) whether the Territorial Council or whatever designation it is given will be empowered to initiate legislation;

(iv) whether a Bill amending the present Territorial Council Act will be introduced in Parliament;

(v) whether a proper designation such as Territorial Assembly or Representative Assembly will be given to the Territorial body;

(vi) whether people's representatives will be associated with the administrator even in report of such departments,

if any, as remain reserved with the administrator; and

(vii) whether subjects like the transport, forests, judiciary and revenue administration, law and order which have serious bearing on the development departments are also to be transferred to the Council; and

(d) by what time is the report of the Asoke Sen Committee expected and how long will it take for the Government to implement the same?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Yes.

(i) Attention is invited to the Home Minister's Statement made on the floor of this House on 7th December, 1961.

(ii) to (vii). These matters will be considered after the report of the Official Committee has been received.

(d) The report is expected to be received by the end of April, 1962, whereafter necessary action will be initiated.

Coal Seams in Andhra

456. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. V. Krishna Rao:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that coal seams have been found near Nuzvid in Krishan district of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, what is the estimated extent of the reserves available there; and

(c) what action has been taken for exploiting these reserves?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b).

From the recent work carried out by the Geological Survey of India near Nuzvid, Krishna district, it has been observed that out of several bore holes drilled for water in Nuzvid taluk, five bore holes have indicated the possible existence of coal in an area of about 25 square miles (59 sq. kms.). In one bore hole located about 400 metres east of Gollapilli, the coal seam appears to be about six metres in thickness.

(c) It has been suggested to the Government of Andhra Pradesh to put down exploratory boreholes in this area to study the thickness and quality of the coal seams, the probable reserves and the economics of their mining. The Government of Andhra Pradesh are considering this suggestion.

Discovery of Coal Deposit in Mirzapur (U.P.)

457. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large deposit of coal has been discovered in the Mirzapur district of U.P.;

(b) if so, what is the estimated extent of the deposits; and

(c) what steps have since been taken to exploit these reserves?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No new discovery of coal in the Mirzapur district of U.P. has been recorded by the Geological Survey of India. The extension of Singrauli coalfield into the Mirzapur district of Uttar Pradesh is known since long.

(b) The total extent of coal bearing rocks is about 900 sq. miles of which about 30 sq. miles lie in Mirzapur district of U.P. and the rest in Sidhi and Sahadul districts of Madhya Pradesh.

(c) The target of production from this coalfield (Singrauli coalfield) has been fixed at 2.5 million tons in the Third Five Year Plan period; planning

for production from Singrauli coalfield has been taken in hand by the National Coal Development Corporation.

Material on Indian Revolutionaries' Activities Abroad

458. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have collected valuable material on the activities of the Indian revolutionaries abroad during the first quarter of the twentieth century;

(b) if so, what facts this material precisely reveals; and

(c) from which countries this material has been received?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. They reveal the revolutionary activities of Indians in U.S.A., Germany and Pondicherry which was then a French possession.

Electrical Factory at Chandigarh

459. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme for setting up at Chandigarh an electrical factory for manufacturing the cables and equipments for the defence forces;

(b) if so, whether the scheme has been taken up in hand for implementation;

(c) if so, when; and

(d) what is the envisaged production capacity of the factory?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The scheme has been taken up in hand for implementation. Necessary land at Chandigarh has been obtained; plans for buildings are being finalised and orders for necessary plant and equipment are to be placed shortly.

(c) and (d). It is not in the public interest to give the information asked for.

Inquiries against Government Servants

460. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 138 Government servants are facing open enquiries instituted by the Special Police Establishment during December, 1961;

(b) if so, the number of persons who have been prosecuted so far and the progress made in the rest of the cases; and

(c) whether any investigation has been made into the causes of such a large number of cases and if so, the steps taken to check their incidence?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) It has been decided to prosecute one and to take departmental action against six other Government servants. The cases against the remaining officials are under investigation.

(c) No. The Special Police Establishment register cases for open inquiries only when there are reasonable grounds to believe that such inquiries will yield evidence either to prosecute the persons concerned or to take departmental action against them. The number of cases registered in December, 1961 is about the average number of cases registered in each month and the figures represent the number of cases registered in all the Branches of the Special Police Establishment.

Export of Coal to Pakistan

461. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of coal exported to Pakistan during the year 1961; and

(b) the quantity proposed to be exported during 1962?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) 1,221,968 tons.

(b) 1,560,000 tons in terms of the Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement.

Body found in Gunny Bag in Delhi

462. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any investigations have been made into the murder of a woman whose body was found wrapped in a gunny bag on Ring Road near Rajouri Gardens, New Delhi on February 4, 1962; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Police investigations are still in progress.

Assistance by India under Colombo Plan

463. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the extent and nature of assistance provided by India under the Colombo Plan during the years 1960-61 and 1961-62; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). India provided 260 training places and services of 5 Indian experts to member countries and the Colombo Plan during 1960-61. The monetary cost of this assistance was Rs. 18.54 lakhs. During 1961-62, India has provided 287 training places and services of 5 Indian experts to other member countries under the Colombo Plan. The monetary cost of this assistance is likely to be about Rs. 20 lakhs. The fields in which this technical assistance has been provided are Medicine, Engineering, Statistics, Civil Aviation, Social Education, Com-

munity Development, Forestry, Fisheries, Development, Paper manufacture, Jute Technology, Water resources, Development, Public Administration etc.

In addition, India's assistance to Nepal under the Colombo Plan during 1960-61 was Rs. 1.92 crores. The estimate of assistance for 1961-62 is Rs. 3.22 crores. The various development schemes undertaken with this assistance are minor irrigation, construction, maintenance and repairs of roads and airports, provision of water supply village development, maternity and child welfare schemes, education, agriculture, forestry, horticulture and Trisuli Hydro-electric Project etc.

Issue of Bonus Shares by Companies

464. { Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Morarka:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 364 on the 22nd February, 1961 and state:

(a) the names of the companies to whom sanction was given for issuing bonus shares during the calendar years 1961 and 1962 so far together with respective amounts;

(b) the names of companies to whom permission has been given during the year 1961 for the issue of equity shares without premium; and

(c) the names of companies to whom such permission was refused, with reasons?

The Minister of Finance Shri (Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). Lists of the names of companies along with the information asked for are laid on the Table. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3625/62].

Industrial Finance Corporation

465. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2531 on the 9th September, 1960 and state:

(a) the efforts made after the last statement by the Industrial Finance Corporation to help the importers of capital goods in India to secure deferred payment terms from foreign parties;

(b) the names of parties to whom such assistance has been given after September 1960; and

(c) whether any steps are being taken by Government to improve the activities in this respect?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The Industrial Finance Corporation's assistance to the importers of capital goods to secure deferred payment terms from foreign parties is in the shape of guaranteeing such payments. Since the last statement was placed on the Table of the House, the Corporation has sanctioned further guarantees in respect of deferred payments, to the tune of Rs. 14.81 crores. The names of the parties etc. to whom such assistance has been sanctioned are given in the statement laid on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 38].

(c). No, Sir.

Techno-Economic Survey of Tripura

466. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that techno-economic Survey of Tripura has been made with a view to find out possible ways and means by which development and progress of Tripura can be made; and

(b) if so, the results of such survey?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a). Yes.

(b). The required information is available in the printed book entitled "TECHNO-ECONOMIC SURVEY OF TRIPURA" copies of which are available in the Parliament Library. The Conclusions and Recommendations contained in Chapter 13 thereof were

taken into account in formulating the 3rd Five Year Plan of Tripura.

Compensatory Allowance to P.&T. and Central Excise and Customs Employees in Tripura

467. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the low paid Government employees of Departments of Posts and Telegraphs, Central Excise and Customs, etc. deputed at Tripura are not given special compensatory allowance as is given to the local employees of the same category; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). A Special Compensatory Allowance at the flat rate of Rs. 7.50 p.m. has been sanctioned to the employees of the Tripura Administration who are drawing pay including dearness allowance) not exceeding Rs 195 p.m. subject to marginal adjustments upto Rs. 202.50 p.m. This allowance has not been extended to the similar category of employees on Central scales of pay as the Central scales are generally higher than those applicable to the employees of the Tripura Administration who are on the scales of West Bengal Government.

Introduction of Bombay Money Lenders' Act in Tripura

468. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the introduction of "Bombay Money Lenders' Act" in Tripura has given relief to the peasants of Tripura; and

(b) if so, the nature of the relief given and if not, why?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) The Act—

(i) regulates and controls money lending;

(ii) permits money lending by only licensed money lenders;

(iii) renders money lending by unlicensed money lenders illegal; and

(iv) restricts the rate of interest for secured and unsecured loans to 9 per cent and 12 per cent respectively.

Aid to the Mother of Shri Khudi Ram Bose

469. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the mother of the famous martyr Shri Khudi Ram Bose, who lives in the Howrah district (West Bengal), is facing extreme poverty; and

(b) if so, whether Government has considered any proposal to help her?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Government have no information.

(b) Does not arise.

Non-issue of Postal Ballots

470. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received by the Election Commission about non issue of postal ballots to the voters for various Parliamentary constituencies in the recent elections;

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter;

(c) whether it happened in the four Parliamentary constituencies in Madurai District in Madras State; and

(d) if so, nature of the protests received in such cases?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) Two complaints were received by the Election Commission.

(b) The complaints are being enquired into by the Commission.

(c) The two complaints were in respect of Madurai District in Madras State.

(d) The Hon'ble Member from whom one of the complaints had been received had complained that many applications for issue of postal ballot papers were returned to the applicants unnecessarily calling for further particulars of the name of the constituency and the place where they were posted on election duty. Shri Muthiah who contested the election from Periyakulam parliamentary constituency, and from whom the other complaint was received, had complained that over the three thousand postal ballot papers in Periyakulam parliamentary constituency were not despatched.

Museum at Ratnagiri Hill (Cuttack)

471. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the estimates for the construction of a museum at Ratnagiri hill in the district of Cuttack have since been prepared;

(b) if so, what is the total amount to be required; and

(c) when the construction will begin?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 1,78,060 (estimated).

(c) Work is expected to start during 1962-63.

Diploma in Rural Services

472. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 152 on the 23rd November, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the Utkal University has since accorded recognition to the diploma in rural services for purposes of admission to post-graduate classes; and

(b) if so, when?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The matter is still under consideration of the University authorities.

(b) Does not arise.

Grants to Depressed Classes League of Orissa

473. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the grants given to the Depressed Classes League of Orissa through the State Government for removal of untouchability have been audited during the year 1960-61;

(b) if so, whether a copy of the audit report will be laid on the Table;

(c) whether it is a fact that recently grants have again been made to the same non-official organisation after one year's interval; and

(d) if so, under what circumstances the grants have been resumed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a) The Government of Orissa have reported that the audit of the accounts of the Depressed Classes League of Orissa for 1959-60 was undertaken during the year 1960-61.

(b) The League being a local organisation receives grants direct from the Government of Orissa under terms and conditions prescribed by that Government. The State Government are accordingly responsible to ensure proper utilisation of such

grants and furnish a certificate to the Government of India to this effect. Therefore, it is not proposed to place the audit report on the Table of the House.

(c) Yes.

(d) The State Government did not give any grants to the Organisation in 1960-61 as the audit report was not received before the close of that year. Subsequently, and after the audit-report was received, a grant of Rs. 41,000 was made during 1961-62.

Re-rolling Mill in Orissa

474. **Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether a licence has been granted for setting up a re-rolling mill in Orissa with a production capacity of 15,000 tons per annum;

(b) if so, who is the licensee;

(c) the location of this re-rolling mill in the State; and

(d) who are the share-holders of this company?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a). No, Sir. Prior to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, permission was given under the Iron & Steel Control Order to the National Textiles and Rolling Mills Ltd. (since re-named National Foundry and Rolling Mills Ltd.) to set up a re-rolling mill at Cuttack in Orissa. This is a Public Limited Company. The present production capacity is approximately 6,000 tons per year.

Keeping in mind the need for regional dispersal of the steel re-rolling industry, Orissa State is one such area where the need for additional re-rolling capacity of about 15,000 tons per annum has been recognised. No license has as yet been granted.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

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Fourth Steel Plant

475. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that representatives of the American steel industry held detailed discussions recently with the officials of the Ministry in connection with the establishment of the fourth steel plant at Bokaro; and

(b) if so, the nature of the discussions held and the progress made in the matter?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a). No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Ferrous Scrap

476. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Dr. Pashupati Mandal:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of ferrous scrap melted by the defence works for re-manufacture during the years 1959, 1960 and 1961;

(b) the total quantity of ferrous scrap from defence establishment works sold to consumers at the direction of the Iron and Steel Controller in the last three years; and

(c) the total quantity of the ferrous scrap from disposed of by the various defence establishments works by public tender during the years 1959, 1960 and 1961 and the revenue earned?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) It would not be in the public interest to disclose this information on the floor of the House.

(b) 1959	—	1,600 Tons approx.
1960	—	1,800 „ „
1961	—	2,500 „ „
(c) 1959	Quantity disposed	
	of	75 Tons.
	Revenue earned	Rs. 23,350/-
1960	—	Nil
1961	—	Nil

Export of Skull Scrap

477. { Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Dr. Pashupati Mandal:
Shri P. R. Patel:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of skull scrap exported in 1961 and its proportion to the total ferrous scrap exported from the country in same year;

(b) the probable quantity of skull scrap to be exported during the current year; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Iron and Steel Controller instead of exercising its power to conclusively skull scrap at the source of generation is following the method of forcing the exporters of skull scrap to offer it back to the generators of skull scrap in order to discourage export?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh):

(a) (i) Steel Skull	1,01,515 M/T
(ii) C. I. Skull Scrap	21,106 M/T
	1,22,622 M/T
(iii) Other varieties of ferrous scrap.	2,48,125 M/T
(iv) Proportion of skull scrap to other varieties of ferrous scrap	1 : 2 approx

(b) No definite estimate can be given since the export depends on availability which varies from time to time.

(c) Skull scrap is required by the Steel Plants in public sector. Any arisings of skull scrap in the private sector steel plants, not required by these plants themselves, have, therefore, to be offered to the public sector plants. Only if such scrap is not required by the public sector plants can it be exported.

Central Loans to State Governments

478. **Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans granted to each State during the Second Plan period by the Government of India;

(b) whether the Central Government have laid down certain conditions on these loans;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is a fact that some States are facing difficulties in repaying the loans and are not abiding by those conditions to which they had agreed previously; and

(e) the amount received as interest to those loans every years by the Government State—wise?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (e). A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 39].

(b) and (c). All loans are subject to the terms and conditions on which they are sanctioned. These terms generally refer to the rate of interest and the period and manner of repayment of principal, including interest.

(d) With the exception of few cases where remedial action was taken in consultation with the State Government, no major defaults in the repayment of principal and interest on loans to State Governments have been noticed.

मंत्रियों को दिये गये भत्ते

४७६. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले एक वर्ष में केन्द्रीय सरकार के मंत्रियों, राज्य-मंत्रियों, उप-मंत्रियों और संसदीय सचिवों को वेतन के अतिरिक्त भत्ते के रूप में पृथक-पृथक कितनी धनराशि दी गयी ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार भविष्य में इस प्रकार के भत्तों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ नियंत्रण लगाना चाहती है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि ऐसे भी मंत्री हैं कि जिन का वर्ष का भत्ता कुल मिला कर वेतन से अधिक बैठता है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने उनको कुछ विशेष निर्देश इस सम्बन्ध में दिये हैं ;

(ङ) वेतन और यात्रा-भत्तों के अतिरिक्त सरकार की ओर से इन सभी मंत्रियों और संसदीय सचिवों को अन्य कौन-कौन सी सुविधायें उपलब्ध हैं ; और

(च) उन पर कुल मिलाकर पृथक-पृथक कितना व्यय बैठता है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वातावर) : (क), (ग), (घ) तथा (च) : सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है, और यथासमय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(ङ) मंत्रियों को मिलने वाली है सुविधाएं आदि "मंत्रियों के वेतन तथा भत्ते का अधिनियम, १९५२" तथा "मंत्रियों के भत्ते, चिकित्सा तथा अन्य विशेषाधिकार सम्बंधी नियम, १९५७" में समाविष्ट हैं, जिनकी एक प्रति सभा पटल पर पहले ही रखी जा चुकी है । जहां तक संसदीय सचिवों का सम्बंध है, उन्हें बिना किराए के फर्नीचर

सहित निवास स्थान को छोड़ कर संसद सदस्यों के रूप में उन्हें मिलने वाली सुविधाओं के अतिरिक्त और कोई विशेष सुविधा नहीं दी जाती ।

गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं द्वारा अध्यापकों को मंहगाई भत्ते

४८०. श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को शिक्षकों की ओर से कुछ ऐसे भी जापन प्राप्त हुए हैं कि बहुत से राज्यों में राजकीय विद्यालयों के अध्यापकों को जो मंहगाई भत्ते दिये जाते हैं दूसरे विद्यालयों में नहीं दिये जाते ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने उन राज्यों की सरकारों से इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जानकारी लेने का यत्न किया है ;

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस भेद को दूर करने के लिये क्या अपनी ओर से भी कुछ राशि देने का आश्वासन राज्य सरकारों को दिया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो अब तक वह कोई अनुकूल निर्णय इस सम्बन्ध में क्यों नहीं ले सकी ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) :

(क) और (ख). जी, हां ।

(ग) और (घ). इस विषय पर केवल राज्य सरकारें ही निर्णय कर सकती हैं, लेकिन जहां तक केन्द्रों से वित्तीय सहायता का संबंध है, इसके लिए किसी प्रकार का आश्वासन देने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता, क्योंकि आयोजना में निहित योजनाओं के लिए राज्य सरकारें जिन सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सहायता प्राप्त करती हैं उनसे वे भली भांति परिचित हैं ।

Municipal Taxes in Delhi

481. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the provision or rule under which the Delhi Municipal Corporation

can demand the House Tax, Water Tax, Scavenging Tax etc. in advance from the house owners during the covering year;

(b) the special consideration for which the Delhi Municipal Corporation has been empowered to demand taxes in advance when it has not rendered the services for the full year; and

(c) the reasons for making a departure in this case for not following similar rules as in the case of Sales Tax, Income Tax and other taxes levied by Government only after completing the year?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). Under bye-law No. 3 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation (Property Taxes) Bye-laws, 1959, the property taxes are payable in respect of each year on the date on which the assessment list is authenticated by the Commissioner under sub-section (6) of Section 124 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957. In the case of property taxes the rateable values for the particular year are finalised much before the close of that year, while in the case of Income Tax the assessment of income can only be made at the close of the year for which the income-tax is charged. The returns of Sales Tax are also assessed at the close of every quarter, etc. There is, therefore, no comparison between property tax on the one hand and income-tax and Sales-tax on the other.

Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi

482. Shri Balraj Madhok: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of Government and aided Higher Secondary Schools for boys and girls in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) how many of them are situated in the rural areas;

(c) how many of them are co-educational;

(d) how many of them have their own buildings and how many of them are still housed in (i) tents, and (ii) hired buildings;

(e) what is the total number of students; and

(f) how many of them have taken up (i) Urdu (ii) Bengali (iii) Tamil (iv) Marathi as second languages?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava): (a)

	Boys	Girls
(i) Government	107	73
(ii) Local Bodies	8	3
(iii) Aided	75	34

(b) 40.

(c) 45.

(d) Information in regard to schools run by Government and Local bodies is as follows:

Own buildings	Tents	Hired buildings
(i) Government	125	31
Local Bodies	7	—
		4

Complete information in regard to aided schools is not readily available.

(e) 2,08,013.

(f) Exact information is not readily available.

Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi

483. Shri Balraj Madhok: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount of recurring and non-recurring grant given to Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi during the years 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62 respectively; and

(b) what is the total number of students studying in different sections of this Institute?

The Minister of Education (Shri K. L. Shrivastava): (a) The following grants were given to the Jamia Millia

Islamia during the years 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62:—

	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(i) Towards <i>Jamia Millia Islamia</i>			
Recurring	4,75,000	5,60,000	5,60,000
Non-recurring	1,40,000	Nil.	Nil.
TOTAL	6,15,000	5,60,000	5,60,000
(ii) Towards <i>Jamia Rural Institute</i>			
Recurring	1,70,000	1,00,000	1,25,000
Non-recurring	65,000	3,04,000	1,00,000
TOTAL	2,35,000	4,04,000	2,25,000

(b) 1211.

Delhi Teachers

484. Shri Balraj Madhok: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) how many teachers working under the Directorate of Education, Delhi were permitted to join regular evening classes of the University of Delhi during the years 1959-60, and 1960-61;

(b) how many of these were allowed to complete their courses;

(c) in cases where permission to appear in examinations were withheld whether teachers concerned were given reasons therefor; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Prior to 1960-61, permission to join evening classes of the Delhi University used to be granted by the heads of schools and the zonal officers. In 1960-61 the rules for the grant of permission were revised and the authority to grant permission was vested in the Director of Education. Due to the short notice of the question it has not been possible to collect the required information for 1959-60 from all Government schools which are large in number. In 1960-61, the Director of Education granted permission to 101 teachers to join the evening classes of the Delhi University.

(b) to (d). Normally the teachers who are allowed to join the evening classes are permitted to complete their full courses. Permission is, however, withdrawn in special cases such as negligence of duty, misconduct, etc. Such action is, however, taken after making proper enquiries and the teacher concerned knows the reasons for the withdrawal.

Brick Industry in Delhi

485. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Control Order on the sale and production of bricks has resulted in a crisis in the brick industry in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to resolve the crisis?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Selection Grade for Assistants

486. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation had been received by Government from Assistants and their Association regarding the introduction of a selection grade for Assistants who have put in more than 10 years service in the Central Secretariat as Assistants; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). A representation for the revision of the scale of pay of Assistants as also for the introduction of a Selection Grade carrying a higher scale of pay for a proportion of the permanent strength of this Grade has recently been received from one of the Associations representing the Assistants. This is at present under consideration.

Rules for Promotion of Assistants

487. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have revised the existing rules for the promotion of Assistants who have put in more than 10 years service as Assistants to Section Officers' grade under the new decentralisation scheme; and

(b) if not, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The rules which will govern recruitment/promotion to the Section Officers' Grade of the Central Secretariat Service after the implementation of the proposed decentralisation scheme for the three Central Secretariat Services are at present under consideration, and have not yet been finalised.

Geological Survey in Andhra

488. Shri M. V. Krishna Rao: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Geological survey of mineral resources has been carried out in the State of Andhra Pradesh during 1960-62;

(b) if so, the areas where such survey is being carried on; and

(c) the details therefor?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement giving details of the work carried out by the Geological Survey of India in different areas of the State during 1960-62 is laid on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 40].

Ferrous Scrap

**489. { Dr. Pashupati Mandal:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Raghunath Singh:**

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of ferrous scrap allowed for export against import of finished steel during the years 1959, 1960 and 1961;

(b) whether the scrap trade had represented that there should be no ceiling on the export of scrap against import of finished steel or the ceiling should be fixed at five lakh tons for 1961;

(c) what was the objection of Government in giving effect to the suggestion of larger barter ceiling;

(d) whether it is the intention of Government to continue the policy of allowing the import of finished steel against export of scrap; and

(e) if so, what is the export ceiling of scrap proposed for the current year?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Scrap Garter ceiling was fixed as under:

1959—160,000 tons.

Jan. 1960-March 1961—360,000 tons.

1961-62—360,000 tons.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Larger barter ceiling is not called for at present as even the existing ceiling is not likely to be reached.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The export ceiling for 1962-63 has not been fixed yet.

Melting Scrap

490. { Dr. Pashupati Mandal:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of melting scrap consumed and the quantity of castings and billets produced by indigenous scrap-based furnaces during the years 1951 to 1961 (year by year);

(b) of the total quantity of scrap consumed by these furnaces during 1960 and 1961, the quantity supplied from controlled sources, the quantity delivered by exporters as levy and the quantity, acquired by the furnace owners directly from the open market; and

(c) the reason why these furnace owners cannot be left to obtain their entire scrap requirements from the open market or why their total scrap need cannot be from controlled sources?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Complete information is not available regarding the total consumption of melting scrap. The quantity of castings and ingots produced by indigenous scrap-based furnaces, other than main producers, is as follows:

Year	Production Ingots	(in tons)
		Castings
1951	27,338	10,000
1952	30,285	9,427
1953	36,801	10,327
1954	45,956	12,875
1955	43,329	15,010
1956	41,735	20,480
1957	39,713	23,343
1958	41,776	28,072
1959	58,835	29,040
1960	55,448	33,498
1961	53,737	37,652

(b) and (c). The information is not readily available. At present, scrap based furnaces, including the main producers, obtain their scrap from both controlled sources and the open market.

Oriental Universities

491. **Shri A. T. Sarma:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the Oriental Universities that have been established during the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) whether these universities are enjoying the benefits of the University Grants Commission?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The Government of India is not aware of any "Oriental University" being established during the Second Five-Year Plan. Two Sanskrit Universities—namely, the Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi and K. S. Darbhanga Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Darbhanga—were, however, established during the Second Five-Year Plan.

(b) The Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya is enjoying the benefits of grants from the University Grants Commission. The question of making grants to the K. S. Darbhanga Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya is under consideration of the Commission.

Payment to Depositors of Palai Central Bank

492. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has since been paid to the depositors of Palai Central Bank; and

(b) if so, the number and the amount paid other than the initial preferential payment?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes.

(b) Besides the initial preferential payments, the liquidator, after obtaining the sanction of the High Court on 15-12-1961, has declared a dividend at 40 nP. per rupee in favour of the depositors and other creditors. He has, upto the 21st March, 1962, issued 19925 cheques for Rs. 2,35,69,363 in favour of the depositors and 455 cheques for Rs. 1,81,491 in favour of creditors other than depositors, against the payments due to them on account of the dividend.

Iron Ore Fines

493. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 662 on the 18th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed to study the problem of utilisation of iron ore fines has since submitted its report; and

(b) if so, what are its main recommendations?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The Committee has decided to submit an Interim Report as extensive laboratory experiments already started will have to be completed before the final Report can be taken up. The interim Report is being drafted.

Production in Ordnance Factories

494. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any substantial increase in the production in ordnance factories in 1961; .

(b) if so, how it compares with 1960; and

(c) whether any scheme has been chalked out to augment more production?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri K. Raghu Ramaiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is expected that the total value of production during 1961-62 will exceed Rs. 40 crores as against Rs. 30.36 crores for the year 1960-61.

(c) Yes, Sir. A number of projects for the indigenous manufacture of new items have been sanctioned and are in various stages of implementation. In addition a number of projects for augmentation of production are being examined by the Government. It would not be in the public interest to disclose details of these projects.

Recommendations of Pay Commission

495. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether final decision on all the recommendations of the Pay Commission report has since been taken; and

(b) if so, whether a statement will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Final decision has been taken on all the recommendations of the Pay Commission except those shown in the statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 41].

Inter-State Conference on Coal Mining

496. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a decision reported to have been taken by the Second Inter-State Conference on coal-mining and allied problems which was held recently at Calcutta that the State Governments should be allowed to open coal-mines either in collaboration with the National Coal Development Corporation or independently; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Yes. Even before this Conference, the Central Government had considered this question. In view of the fact that coal is a basic raw material for major industries spread out all over India, and also the main fuel for an essential service like the Railways, the Government of India has taken the view that the plan and programme for the development of coal must be a national plan. Accordingly, the Central Government's policy has been that, where the State Governments are interested in exploitation of coal, they should do so in collaboration with the Central Government, and not independently of the latter. This also ensures the best utilisation of the country's limited resources, both in finance and manpower. Suitable schemes of such collaboration are already in operation in a couple of States.

Employees of Comptroller and Auditor General's Office

496A. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to a recent Office Order issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General, all Sub-ordinate Accounts Service qualified and those who have been granted permanent exemptions from passing the Subordinate Accounts Service Examination and those who hold a lien on any permanent post in their Office have been asked to opt for the Field Offices on a pro-forma basis;

(b) if so, how far the Comptroller and Auditor General is justified in uprooting this staff who were confirmed in this Office by his predecessors;

(c) whether all the persons concerned have since given their option and they have been allotted the respective field offices;

(d) whether it is a fact that this policy will jeopardise the chances of

promotions of Subordinate Accounts Service staff in the Field Offices;

(e) whether it is a fact that some permanent exemptees from passing the Subordinate Accounts Service Examination have not been allotted any Field Office; and

(f) if the answer to part (e) above be in the affirmative who are they and what are the reasons for their retention in the Comptroller and Auditor General's Office?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India is competent to transfer such persons to any other office within the Indian Audit and Accounts Department or to any office under the Central Government on such terms and conditions as may be determined in each case.

(c) Yes, Sir, except two referred to in reply to part (f) of the question.

(d) No, Sir. The chances of promotion of the Subordinate Accounts Service staff in the field offices will, more or less, remain the same in view of the large demands on the Department for deputation posts in Public Corporations, Public Undertakings, State Governments, Central Government, etc.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Sarvashri Kishan Chand and U. N. Bhattacharyya. They are at present on extension of service on attaining the age of 55 years and might retire on the expiry of the present extension, if they are not found suitable for further retention in service.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Cut in Coal Allocations to Industries

S.N.Q. 3. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Coal Controller has announced a sub-

stantial cut in the monthly allocation of coal for certain industries with effect from 31st March, 1962;

(b) if so, which are the industries likely to be affected by this cut;

(c) the reasons for the cut;

(d) what is the likely effect of the cut on production and employment of the concerned industrial units;

(e) whether any representations have been received against the cut and if so, the nature of the same; and

(f) what action the Government propose to take in regard to the above representations?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (f). A statement explaining the position is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 42].

12.12 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Alleged forcible occupation of Indian territory by Pakistani army-men

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of an adjournment motion from Shri Banerjee reading:

"The immediate need to discuss the alarming news of forcible occupation of Indian territory the Hilli police station area in West Dinajpur by Pakistani army-men."

Shri Bal Raj Madhok has also referred to the same thing. They have also given me the report in the Times of India where it is stated, "Pakistanis occupy large area. West Bengal protest."

What has the hon. Minister to say about this?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):

Sir, a report was received from the West Bengal Government on the 28th March that there had been some incidents on the West Bengal-East Pakistan border, in the tract of land in the Hilli Police Station in West Dinajpur, between the 11th March, 1962 and the 23rd March, 1962.

According to this report, on the 11th March, 1962, while some villagers from Aptair village were digging earth on Indian territory, a few villagers from Ghusuria village across the border objected on the ground that earth was being dug up on Pakistan territory. After some discussion it was conclusively demonstrated to the villagers from Pakistan that digging was in progress on Indian territory upon which the Pakistani villagers withdrew.

On the 14th March, the villagers from Ghusuria objected again but this time supported by armed personnel of the East Pakistan Rifles. The Officer-in-Charge of the local Police Station on the Indian side went to the spot upon which the East Pakistan Rifles withdrew. The matter was brought to the notice of the District Magistrate of West Dinajpur and digging of earth was suspended pending investigation.

On the 18th March, personnel of the East Pakistan Rifles began digging trenches on Pakistan territory, near the border, and on the 19th March a contingent of about 200 East Pakistan riflemen arrived on the spot. Some jeeps were also found to be moving about in the area towards the afternoon of the 19th March. Pakistan officers were also observed taking photographs of the area but no actual incident was reported on the 19th March despite evidence of activity by East Pakistan Rifles across the border.

The Superintendent of Police, West Dinajpur, received a telegram from the Wing Commander of East Pakis-

tan Rifles, Parbatipura, requesting an urgent meeting of border officials to discuss the alleged border violation by Indian nationals backed by Indian police.

The telegram from the East Pakistan Rifles gave a totally false picture when the facts clearly proved that Pakistan nationals had initially intruded on Indian territory. A reply was sent to the Wing Commander of East Pakistan Rifles that a meeting could be held on the 23rd March. According to latest report from Calcutta no meeting has so far taken place despite two appointments made by West Bengal officials with East Pakistan officials on the 25th and the 26th March. The East Pakistan officials failed to turn up for a meeting on these dates.

The West Bengal Government has lodged a strong protest with the East Pakistan Government against the high-handed and provocative acts by Pakistani nationals supported by personnel of the East Pakistan Rifles in violation of the Ground Rules. The West Bengal Government has requested the East Pakistan Government to make an immediate enquiry, fill up the trenches dug out across the border and withdraw Pakistan forces from the area to ensure peace and tranquillity on the border. No reply has yet been received from the East Pakistan Government to these protests.

It has been confirmed on telephone from Calcutta this morning that no part of Indian territory in this area is in possession of East Pakistan nationals or personnel of East Pakistan Rifles.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): The press report is very clear. A statement was made by the Home Minister of West Bengal, Shri Kalipada Mukherjee, saying that the land continues to be occupied by the Pakistanis. This is in today's paper and the despatch is from Calcutta dated the 28th March. So I want to know whether this particular information that no land is now in occupation of

the Pakistanis has been received today after this.

Secondly, here it is stated:

"... on March 11 some Pakistani nationals appeared in the area and threatened the working farmers and asked them to leave the place. On hearing the report, the officer in charge of the Hilli police station went to the spot and persuaded the trespassers to leave the place. A week later, the Pakistani nationals, backed by a contingent of the armed East Pakistan Rifles, invaded the area and occupied it."

In fact, when the Police authorities went there they persuaded them to go away. If they were actually on our land, should the Police not arrest them? They simply persuaded them saying, "Please go away from this place" as if they had strayed.

Then, has any protest been lodged by the Government of India? These are repeated incidents. On the 15th March they actually kidnapped one of our boys who was a volunteer. You know that. We still do not know what the condition of that boy is, whether he is alive or was beaten up and so on. The hon. Prime Minister promised to tell us something about that. I want to know why Government of India has not protested. Do they think that this is too minor a case for them to protest? I want to know why it has been left entirely in the hands of the West Bengal Government. What positive steps have been taken by the Government of India in this connection?

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): There is one point.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Why does he not allow the hon. Member who has tabled the motion? He intervenes immediately. I want to hear Shri Madhok first who has tabled the motion.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (New Delhi): Sir, this is not an incident which has taken place for the first time. Such incidents are reported in the press every second or third day. Here it is a border with a foreign State and their nationals backed up by their soldiers come into our territory. The question is: Have we no border police or border personnel to arrest them or to drive them out? There is no question of persuading them to go away. Anybody who comes into our territory and is a hostile has either to be arrested or reprisal has to be taken. Just sending protest notes is not very correct. I want to know why no reprisal has been taken so far.

Shri Tyagi: The statement of the hon. Minister is quite clear about this matter. Proper action has already been taken. Protests have also been lodged. I would also like the hon. Minister to inform the House if any precautionary measures have been taken because the motive of the Pakistani nationals seems to be quite clear. When they have regularly and officially started digging trenches there, their motive seems to be quite clear. I hope precautions have been taken by the hon. Defence Minister or the hon. Minister of External Affairs and they have not left it at the disposal of the West Bengal Government only. It is a matter where international border is involved.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: In these matters the enquiry is usually conducted according to the Ground Rules prescribed normally by negotiations between the two Governments. That is why at the initial stages the enquiry is conducted by the West Bengal Government. Regarding the second question, I think all measures are taken to guard our border.

Shri Tyagi: Is there no border police in that area?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I have read out in the statement that our police was there.

Mr. Speaker: It is definitely stated that this land belongs to us and those

persons trespassed and began to dig. The police were there. But why all this persuasion, why do you not arrest a few of them? That is what is suggested.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I have already pointed out that under the ground rules, what we usually do is to report to the officer on the other side. Then both the officers will meet and then they will decide what should be done.

Shri Tyagi: She is mentioning about civil police of the thana. I want to know whether there is any border police for security of the border there or not. Has the matter been reported to the Defence Ministry? If they are digging trenches, it is a serious matter. As far as I have experience of the Defence Ministry, such matters used to come to their notice and precautions were taken. I wonder if anything has been done in that respect.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I have already stated in the statement that there was no digging on Indian territory.

Shri Tyagi: Even if they dig on their own territory, we must take notice of it. I am sorry, I must explain to you that there is vigilance and the Army always looks into the enemy's territory, what they are doing on the other side. If we do not take notice of what they are doing on the border on their side we shall have some day to lose the territory. Vigilance means that.

Mr. Speaker: That is a different matter.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok and Shri S. M. Banerjee rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have heard sufficiently. The only point was it has been alleged on the report of the *Times of India* that Pakistanis have occupied a large area. The hon. Minister has made a statement that there has been no occupation, and as soon as those people came, they were asked to go away. It is another thing

to say that they ought to have been arrested. They say that it is contrary to the rules, that we must negotiate with them so far as the border is concerned, and that that is not the practice so far adopted. So far as digging is concerned, the hon. Minister says that there has been no digging.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: It is there in the statement.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Home Minister of West Bengal says that that they have occupied land.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: In the statement, I have stated two or three times that the digging has all the time been on Pakistani territory.

Shri Tyagi: That is immaterial. May I point out to the House that digging of trenches on the border even on their own territory is a matter which should be taken notice of. That is clear. Obviously, the intention is known. Have we taken proper precautions? We cannot stop digging. I do not want them to stop digging. We cannot. Have we taken precautions on our side after we have noticed that they are digging trenches on the other side?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): I did not want to intervene at this stage. There is an Army Corps in that area.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This is for your consideration. Here is the statement of the hon. Home Minister of West Bengal: "Announcing this in the State Assembly today (28th March), the Home Minister Mr. Kalipada Mukerjee said that the land continued to be occupied by Pakistanis." Here, from the statement of the hon. Deputy Minister, it appears that nothing was occupied. I want to know one thing. In her statement, she has not clearly stated whether 200 Pakistani armymen have occupied the land. I want to know which statement is correct.

Mr. Speaker: What is the date of the statement?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Announcing this in the State Assembly today—that is 28th March. Which is true?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon. This is the information we got from the West Bengal Government this morning after 10 o'clock.

Shri Tyagi: We need not be afraid. There is the Army corps. They will look after.

Mr. Speaker: It is no longer a menace. As far as the border is concerned, the hon. Defence Minister has stated that all steps have been taken to safeguard the border. I do not give my consent to the adjournment motions.

12.25 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATISTICAL INFORMATION REGARDING WORKING OF PREVENTIVE DETENTION ACT, 1950

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): On behalf of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Statistical Information regarding the Working of the Preventive Detention Act, 1950, during the period from the 30th September, 1960 to 30th September, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3623/62].

REPORT OF THE INDIAN DELEGATION TO THE FOURTEENTH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

Shri Datar: On behalf of Shri Karmarkar, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Report of the Indian Delegation to the Fourteenth World Health Assembly held at New Delhi in February, 1961. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-3624/62].

12.25½ hrs.

HINDU MARRIAGE (AMENDMENT) BILL

OPINIONS

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): I beg to lay on the Table Paper No. II to the Hindu Mar-

(Shri Hajarnavis)

riage (Amendment) Bill by Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi which was circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the Direction of House on the 24th February, 1961.

Government on the recommendations contained in the Ninety-seventh Report of the Estimates Committee on the Dandakaranya Project.

12.25½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

MINUTES

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the Ninety-third sitting of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions held during the Sixteenth Session.

12.26 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

MINUTES

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hisar): I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the Twenty-third sitting of the Committee on Government Assurances held during the Sixteenth Session.

SECOND REPORT

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I beg to present the Second Report of the Committee on Government Assurances.

12.26½ hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THIRD, HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SEVENTH AND HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHTH REPORTS

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): I beg to present the following Reports of the Estimates Committee:

- (1) Hundred and fifty-third Report on the Ministry of Rehabilitation—Action taken by

- (2) Hundred and sixty-seventh Report on the Ministry of Commerce and Industry—Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay.

- (3) Hundred and sixty-eighth Report on the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Department of Communications and Civil Aviation)—India Meteorological Department.

12.27 hrs

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

FORTY-THIRD REPORT

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: (Kumbakonam): I beg to present the Forty-third Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Appropriation Accounts (Defence Services) 1959-60 and Audit Report, 1961.

12.27½ hrs.

RESIGNATION OF A MEMBER

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that Shri Dwarikanath Tewari, an elected Member from Cachar Constituency of Assam, has resigned his seat in the Lok Sabha with effect from the 12th March, 1962.

12.27½ hrs.

AIR CORPORATIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further discussion of the following Motion moved by Shri

Mohiuddin on the 28th March, 1962, namely:—

"That the Bill further to amend the Air Corporations Act, 1953, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): Mr. Speaker, yesterday, many hon. Members have spoken on the Air Corporations (Amendment) Bill and it was evident that this Bill which has been brought at the fag end of the session, has created confusion in the minds of the Members, whether the amendment moved in this Bill goes against the letter and spirit of the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956.

12.28 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

I wish to draw your attention to the clause which amends section 18 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953. Clause 2 says that the following clause shall be inserted namely:

"to operate, with the previous permission of the Central Government for such period and subject to such terms and conditions as that Government may determine, any scheduled air transport service as aforesaid which is not provided by either of the Corporations or their associates."

The Industrial Policy Resolution states clearly that Railways, Air transport and Arms and ammunition and atomic energy will be developed as Central Government monopolies. I am quite sure that the Resolution adopted the words used in the Resolution with a purpose. I am quite sure the hon. Minister understands the meaning of the word 'monopoly'. If he does not understand it, I would draw his attention to the dictionary meaning of the word 'monopoly':

"Exclusive possession of the trade in some commodity; this conferred as privilege by State; exclusive possession, control or exercise of; thing that is monopolised."

The word monopoly has been used in the case of railways and air transport that they should be developed as Central Government monopolies. By this amendment, the Ministry now proposes to grant certain non-scheduled air companies to take over lines where the Corporations are not functioning today. That means that the direction that was given, namely that it should be developed as a Central Government monopoly has not been acted upon, because the development is now to be handed over to the private sector, which goes against the letter and the spirit of the Industrial Policy Resolution.

Yesterday, while moving this Bill for consideration, the Deputy Minister stated that during the last ten years of his life in this Parliament, he has never known a Bill which has raised so much of controversy and misunderstanding as this Bill. I would only point out to him that there is no scope for any misunderstanding in this Bill, because all those who have read the Industrial Policy Resolution and who understand the spirit of the Industrial Policy Resolution understand it perfectly well that today the Transport and Communications Ministry is trying to circumvent the policy enunciated in that resolution and trying to interpret it in a manner which may create confusion in the minds of the people.

If there is any misunderstanding anywhere, it is in the mind of the Transport Minister who is trying to take recourse to all sorts of extraneous considerations in requesting the House to pass this Bill.

The point that was made out by the Deputy Minister was that today these non-scheduled operators are already running certain lines, and they have been granted permission under rule 134 of the Air Corporation Rules, by the Director-General of Civil Aviation, and what the Bill now proposes to do is to bring them under the

[Shri Prabhat Kar]

category of scheduled operators, and, therefore, according to him, they will be under control. First of all, I do not know what the necessity is to bring them within the category of scheduled service. The IAC is in a position today, if it wants, to have more flights on those routes, and those can be brought directly under the Corporation.

Now, we know the past of these private companies. Very recently, the matter was brought up during Question Hour in this House, as to how one of the British Lieutenants, who, with the help of one of these companies, was flying in a Dakota and was taking photographs in an area which was prohibited, was chased by the Army and was asked to land.

The position in regard to accidents is also well known. There have been several enquiries, and they have shown that often, manipulations are done in the records to hide the real cause. In the case of the aircrafts VT-DGP of the Kalinga Airlines, it was pointed out that there was a wrong entry in the workshop register to hide the oil leakage from the starboard engine.

Today, the hon. Minister is stating that the IAC are grounding the Dakotas because there are no spare parts, and they are trying to discard them because of this, though the Dakotas are very useful planes. With all the resources of the IAC, with the best engineers that it has at its disposal and with the maintenance of a very good laboratory, the IAC has been forced to ground these Dakotas because it has not been able to get spare parts. But the non-scheduled operators will be running these Dakotas, and they will continue to run them, and by bringing them under the category of scheduled services, we shall be exposing the passengers to a risk which under no circumstances can be allowed.

Even then, I do not see why we should go against the letter and spirit of the Industrial Policy Resolution. It was pointed out yesterday by my hon. friend Shri Indrajit Gupta that today there has been so much of clamour in regard to the opening up of new railway lines, and there has been a hue and cry in regard to the shortage of coal and so on; suppose a company comes and says that it will build a new railway line, shall we allow them to do so? We should not allow them, because so far as railway transport and air transport are concerned, they must be under the control of the State, and that was why this particular decision was taken in the year 1956.

Today, we are not to discuss the meaning of 'mixed economy' and whether the public and private sectors should go together. This Bill has got nothing to do with that. We had accepted this concept of mixed economy long ago, and it is in the background of that mixed economy that we have adopted the Industrial Policy Resolution, and, therefore, there is no scope now to discuss what the term 'mixed economy' means, whether there should be competition between the private sector and the public sector, whether that is a healthy thing and so on. There is no scope for such discussions at this moment.

I would, therefore, request that this matter be taken note of by the hon. Minister. Today, we shall be discarding some of the Dakotas, as the hon. Minister has stated, and those Dakotas will be purchased by those companies which will be running certain scheduled services. Government would be discarding these Dakotas because they feel that any further continuance of these Dakotas on the air will be dangerous, but those very Dakotas will be purchased by the private companies to carry the passengers.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Government have power to see that their aircraft also are air-worthy.

Shri Prabhat Kar: How do they have that power? In the Bill we find only the following wording namely 'subject to such terms and conditions as that Government may determine'. I could understand if there had been a schedule attached to this Bill in which they would have enumerated the terms and conditions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The terms and conditions would always be for the Government to determine, and they would see that the aircraft that are running do not entail any dangers or risk to the passengers who want to fly by them.

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): I may state that even though it may not be a scheduled route as at present and it may be only a non-scheduled service, Government take every step to see that the Dakotas or whatever 'planes they are running are properly overhauled and inspected and there is nothing wrong in the operations of the aircraft.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The apprehension that the hon. Member is entertaining is that there might be aircraft which may not be air-worthy. He has just cited the instance of the Dakotas. Government are discarding them, and these private operators will come forward and buy them, and they will fly the same Dakotas which Government have discarded. That is what the hon. Member is making out. Have Government power to control and see that such Dakotas as have been found unfit by the IAC are not allowed to fly under the private operators?

Shri Mohiuddin: I do not know what is going to happen in regard to the sale of the Dakotas. The IAC have sold some Dakotas already. They have sold them not to the private operators, but to others; they have sold some to the Defence Ministry; and two aircraft have been sold outside, to Indonesia, for example. We have not sold to the private

operators so far. I do not know what would happen in the future, but as far as the safety of the aircraft is concerned, that is the responsibility of Government.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I have already drawn attention to one of the instances where an accident took place, and where even the workshop register was manipulated in order to conceal the exact position of the leakage of oil from the starboard engine.

On the one hand, we have got efficient engineers in the IAC, with a good laboratory and other facilities; and we have seen how in spite of all possible care being taken by them, often the flights are delayed. On the other side, we find that there will be persons who will not have the benefit of such laboratory facilities, and who will be running scheduled services. To suggest that the same efficiency and the same care will be shown by them is, I feel, a dream which cannot be fulfilled.

Secondly, I do not understand what is meant by this scheduled service. In banking, we know what happens in the case of scheduled banks. What is the check which Government or the Reserve Bank has got on their operations? So, the term 'scheduled' does not mean anything. Here, according to me, it may only mean that there will be a time-table, and a scale of freight rates and passenger fares, and they will see that these things are made known to the public. But what is the check about these things? According to the hon. Minister, 'scheduled' will only mean that these are all the things which will be decided.

You know that today the non-scheduled lines are operating at lesser cost, that means, they are charging less. The net result is that the IAC is running at a loss. Tomorrow, if the non-scheduled lines are made scheduled, it is not as if they will charge the same fare as the IAC.

[Shri Prabhat Kar]

They will fix a lesser fare and Government will have to agree to it. The IAC will be charging, say, Rs. 124 on the line and they will be charging Rs. 74 on the same line. This unhealthy competition will result in the IAC running at a loss. More and more Dakotas will be sold to them so that they may flourish.

That is why it was specifically pointed out here that the railways and air transport should be developed as Central Government monopolies. The word 'monopoly' cannot be construed in any other way than that the Government will have the control. But we see that the Industrial Policy Resolution is not adhered to and we see that the IAC is running at a loss. The private operators have been granted licences by the Director General of Civil Aviation under rule 134. We are not doing anything to bring them under us because they are not under our control. Tomorrow they will be under our control. If they are to be taken under control, why could they not be nationalised? When development and expansion should take place, it should be under the Indian Airlines Corporation. There is no need to allow them to become scheduled instead of non-scheduled. Tomorrow people will be told, 'You may go in the IAC or in Kalinga or in Darbhanga'. Why expose them to risk? Why should there be this sort of unhealthy competition in a sector where there should not be any competition according to the Industrial Policy Resolution?

Shri Indrajit Gupta and myself had tabled an amendment to delete the proposed amendment to section 18. But we were told that it could not be circulated because it relates to the deletion of the clause, and we could vote against the clause.

I do not want to go into the details about the working because we have already got a list of the accidents. Questions have been put here about their functioning, how they do not

properly observe the rules and regulations, how they have exposed passengers to risk—not only about how they deal with their employees, their service conditions and so on. All these things have been repeatedly discussed. I was under the impression that if at all any steps had to be taken, all these scheduled lines had to be taken over by Government. Instead, at the fag end of this lame duck Session the Minister has thought it fit to bring in this Bill. Yesterday, Shri Harish Chandra Mathur who belongs to the Congress Party also expressed the view that this is definitely not warranted now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Ducks are not behaving as lame as they are thought to be; they are quite active.

Shri Prabhat Kar: You can see that most of the benches are empty and few Members are interested.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Even then, there are alert Members.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I would request you not to allow this important Bill where a controversy has been raised and which constitutes a deviation from the Industrial Policy Resolution. I have drawn your attention to the word 'monopoly' which means a definite thing. Here reasons have been given, but they have got nothing to do with the argument that they are completely forgetting the Industrial Policy Resolution. Many Members have expressed that it is embarrassing for them to vote on this Bill at this particular moment; they are concerned about the propriety of passing such a Bill which is a controversial Bill in this Session. I would make a request to the hon. Minister through you to withdraw this Bill. Heavens will not fall if this is held over for another 15 days. I may be told that the Congress Party is in power and the same Bill will be brought up again. But anyway at that time, we will have an opportunity of thoroughly discussing it instead of

hurrying it through. In 15 days, nothing is going to happen. There is no need for hurrying it through when the Minister himself admits that during his ten years in Parliament he has not seen such a controversial Bill creating so much misunderstanding. I would request him to withdraw this Bill. It will only be in consonance with democratic principles if he did so. I would request you as one of the protagonists of the democratic functioning of Parliament not to allow this Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not know whether the compliment is justified.

Mr. Warrior (Trichur): The compliment is quite justified.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If I act according to his wishes, perhaps it may be justified.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I know how you feel. I know you cannot withdraw the Bill. It is the Minister who has to do it. I am requesting you to ask him to withdraw it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Can I do that?

Shri Prabhat Kar: I am quite sure you can express your views. I request that this should be withdrawn. This Bill should not be allowed to be passed now. We had tabled an amendment . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has said it already.

Shri Warrior: A word from you will go a long way.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But the hon. Member should not throw me off the track.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I again request the hon. Minister to withdraw the Bill.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta-East): It seems to me rather strange that a Bill of this kind should have been inflicted on this House at the fag end

of its life. It is certainly a controversial Bill and there is no sense, no reason, why the Bill should be rushed through at all.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why should there be a complaint of that character? I am giving opportunity to every hon. Member who desires to speak as long as he wishes to. Then if this accusation is levelled that it is being rushed through. I cannot follow it.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: It is not a reflection on you, Sir. By 'rushed through', I mean that there was no necessity, no hurry to proceed with the Bill so that it should be passed at the fag end. It might have waited for the next House.

I have to make rather strong remarks about this Bill—which usually I am not in the habit of doing. I make these remarks for this reason that this Bill has at last thrown off the nine-year old sham which has persisted in the aviation line. This Bill is doing nothing new. It is giving legal shape, legal fiat, to what was being done completely in violation of the law up to this time. Section 18 of the Air Corporations Act provides that a scheduled air transport service can be operated only by the two Corporations, that is, the IAC and Air-India International and its associates. No other concern, no other individual or company has any right to operate any scheduled air transport service. A scheduled air transport service has been defined in section 2 of the Air Corporations Act. It means in short either an air transport service operating to a fixed published time-table or an air transport service operating at a frequency which is recognizable as a system. These so-called non-scheduled air transport services have been mostly operating in the latter category, that is to say, at a particular frequency which is very easily recognisable as a system. It is virtually a time-table though they do not publish it. They only keep clear of the first part of the definition, but they have always been well within the second part. There are operators

[Shri Sadhan Gupta]

who run freighter services or passenger services so many times a day, leaving at such and such time in the morning, coming back at noon, leaving again in the afternoon, coming back in the evening and so on. If that is not a recognizable system, I do not know what a recognizable system is. Yet, the Civil Aviation Department has been so soft to these operators that it has deliberately encouraged them to violate an Act which has been passed by the predecessor of this House in 1953, which clearly lays down that this kind of thing is unlawful. This has been allowed to continue not for one or two days, because then it is quite conceivable that they may not have been aware of the whole thing, but it has been allowed to continue for nine long years ever since the Air Corporations Act came into being. Can you conceive of a situation where a Government department closes its eye, not only closes its eye but by issuing permits encourages the violation of a law passed by this House? It is a flagrant violation, there can be no controversy about it.

I have drawn the attention of the hon. Minister of Transport and Communications by correspondence to this fact, and the only reply he gave me was that since they were not able to cope with the situation, they were allowing the non-scheduled operators to operate. I had drawn pointed attention to the fact that these non-scheduled operators were not really non-scheduled, they were scheduled, 100 per cent scheduled, and yet that was the reply given. That point was not met, because the reply given was that since the IAC could not cope with the demand, this was being allowed. Is the IAC's inability any reason for allowing a continuous violation of an Act of Parliament to go on? You must look at this Bill in this background.

Let us at least enquire whether the Government has sufficient power to control the operators in the matter of safety of their aircraft. There may be

powers, but if the Government are so soft to them that they allow them to violate the law, would you not expect that things could be managed in such a manner that in the interests of their profits, considerations of safety will suffer? Already Government have the powers, and you have seen how these private operators have been allowed to operate to the detriment of public safety. A number of accidents has taken place in spite of the powers which they have. In spite of the fact that they were operating an unlawful service and in spite of the powers Government had to control these operators, a number of accidents has taken place. Therefore, the fact that the Government will have ample power to control them does not at all assure the people that the control would be really exercised in the public interest.

The other question is also clear. After much deliberation we have laid down an industrial policy. It was not laid down in haste. There was one in 1948 and there was another in 1956, in which, after much deliberation, we had laid down that aircraft was to be a State monopoly. Now, are we justified in going back, are we justified in scrapping the industrial policy resolution in this manner? Are resolutions to be made only to be given the go by on the flimsiest pretext? We swear by the socialist pattern. If we give the go by to these resolutions in the interests of certain operators who have not made too good a show in running these transport services, in whose case many faults have been detected, even attempts to hoodwink the Government by tampering with entries have been detected, if in such a context we give a go by to the industrial policy resolution which was solemnly taken and which has had the approval of all the people and by which we swear, will the people have any faith in our profession of a socialist pattern? I think that this kind of a deviation from the industrial policy resolution is only the first step to give a complete go by to the objective of the socialist pattern or

the socialist society which we are professing to build up. Therefore, in the interests of the country, in the interests of decency I would say, and in the interests of all that we have done solemnly, I would request the hon. Minister to withdraw this Bill from this House, and of course also not to bring it up before the next House, because it is a Bill which does not merit a moment's consideration. It is a Bill which is clearly designed to serve the interests of some people who seem to have considerable influence with the Civil Aviation Department. This kind of influence is pernicious and should be completely stopped. I would submit that if the Bill is persisted with, the House may be pleased to throw it out, because it is contrary to all the principles we have held sacred, that is to say, it gives the imprimatur to the violation of law that has been persisted in for nine years, it is contrary to the socialist pattern of society and last but not the least, it is a great public risk which we are inflicting on the people of this country.

There is no doubt about the profits which the non-scheduled operators, who are now to be turned into scheduled operators, will make. These profits will be made mostly at the expense of margin in the aircraft. Perhaps heavier loads will be taken than permitted. You can never check these things effectively. If you load 1,000 or 2,000 lbs. more in your plane, it cannot be detected everyday, and there are ways in which detection can be avoided. There are influences which can be exerted, there are palms which can be greased and detection of this kind can be avoided. You have just to compare the accident rate among the non-scheduled operators or the accident rate among the air companies before IAC came into existence with the accident rate of the IAC to see how different the public sector and the private sector are in the air transport industry.

13 hrs.

I would submit that the reason is that the IAC works on a much sound-

der basis, on a much greater safety margin than the non-scheduled operators or than the scheduled operators would do when they get the privilege of being called scheduled operators.

In these circumstances, I would urge upon Government to come to its senses and even at this stage withdraw the Bill and give up this idea, which, I think, all section of the House detest.

श्री बजराल सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक के सम्बन्ध में बहुत कुछ कहा जा चुका है और सभी वक्ताओं ने, जिन्होंने इस में हिस्सा लिया है, इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी रेजोल्यूशन का जिक्र किया है। ऐसा लगता है कि अब सन् १९५६ के इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी रेजोल्यूशन को बिना सरकार के पूरे विचार के, बिना इस सदन की स्वीकृति के तोड़ने का एक षडयंत्र रच लिया गया है। और यह बिल उसे तोड़ने की शुद्धान्त है। इस के बाद कुछ दूसरे प्रभाव भी काम कर रहे हैं मुल्क में, और वे बिजली पर चलेंगे, कोयले पर चलेंगे, स्टील पर चलेंगे, और शायद उन दूसरे क्षेत्रों पर भी जिन को इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी रेजोल्यूशन के कटेगरी 'ए' में कहा गया है, इस का हमला होगा और सरकार से उस में जो यह कहा गया था कि वह इन चीजों को सिर्फ राजकीय अथवा पब्लिक सेक्टर में ही रखे, वह उन को कायम नहीं रख सकेगी। मेरा निवेदन है कि सन् १९५६ के इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी रेजोल्यूशन के रहते क्या कोई भी इस तरह का विधेयक इस सदन में लाया जा सकता है? इस इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी रेजोल्यूशन में यह कहा गया है :

"In the first category will be the industries the future development of which will be the exclusive responsibility of the State. The second category will consist of industries which will be progressively state-owned and in

[श्री बजराल सिंह]

which the State will therefore generally take the initiative in establishing new undertakings, but in which private enterprise will also be expected to supplement the effort of the State.

इस के बाद थर्ड कैटेगरी है। वहां पैराग्राफ कहता है :

"Industries in the first category have been listed in Schedule A of this Resolution. All new units in these industries, save where their establishment in the private sector has already been approved, will be set up only by the State."

इस में एअर ट्रांसपोर्ट आता है। उस के बाद यह कहता है :

"This does not preclude the expansion of the existing privately-owned units or the possibility of the State securing the co-operation of private enterprise in the establishment of new units when the national interests so require"

शायद इस प्राविजन के अन्तर्गत मिनिस्टर महोदय कहना चाहते हैं कि वे यह कह रहे हैं, लेकिन इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी रेजोल्यूशन कहता है :

"Railways and air transport, arms and ammunition and atomic energy will, however, be developed as Central Government monopolies."

इस के बाद यह कहता है कि एअर ट्रांसपोर्ट के बारे में जो यह थोड़ी सी ढील दी गई है वह दी नहीं जा सकती। जब इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी रेजोल्यूशन के पैराग्राफ ८ में साफ कहा है :

"Railways and air transport, arms and ammunition and atomic energy will, however, be developed as Central Government monopolies."

इस के बाद इस तरह का बिल लाना जिस में कि आप प्राइवेट आपरेटर्स को एअर ट्रांसपोर्ट का काम आगे देने की व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं, मैं समझता हूं कि इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी रेजोल्यूशन के निश्चयों के खिलाफ है, उस के निर्णयों के खिलाफ है, उस की भावनाओं के खिलाफ है। सन् १९५६ के इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी रेजोल्यूशन के रहते हुए इस तरह का बिल इस सदन में नहीं लाया जा सकता है। हो यह रहा है कि जब यह सदन भंग होने जा रहा है तब यह बिल लाया जा रहा है। इस के लिये सरकार से कहा जाये ...

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : शायद गवर्नमेंट इस में सहारा ले कि हम डेवलपमेंट नहीं कर रहे हैं। सर्विस चल रही है, उस को इस में ले रहे हैं। यह आसरा है उस के लिये, हम डेवलपमेंट नहीं कर रहे हैं।

Shri Sadhan Gupta: It is contrary to the Industrial Policy Resolution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am putting a possibility; I do not know what the Government has in mind.

श्री बजराल सिंह : आप कहते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट शायद सहारा ले। इस के बाद अगर आप आगे पढ़ेंगे, जोकि मैं ने पहले पढ़ा और अब पढ़ रहा हूं, तो लिखा है :

"Whenever co-operation with private enterprise is necessary, the State will ensure, either through majority participation in the capital or otherwise, that it has the requisite powers to guide the policy and control the operations of the undertaking."

लेकिन यह सारा जो कुछ है वह है कैटेगरी 'ए' में दूसरी जो इंडस्ट्रीज आती हैं उन के बारे में। इस पैराग्राफ में जो कहा है इन चीजों के लिये :

"Railways and air transport, arms and ammunition and atomic energy."

तो उन के बारे में यह लागू नहीं हो ही नहीं सकता। हमारे इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी रेजोल्यूशन में यह बात सब कुछ सोच समझ कर ही कही गई है। जब इस तरह की व्यवस्था है तो मैं नहीं समझता कि सरकार को इतनी जल्दी क्यों है। कहा जा सकता है कि अगर हम इस समय इस को न भी करें तो पन्द्रह दिन बाद कर लेंगे। लेकिन फिर भी मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि आखिर इस तरह की बात को करने की जल्दी क्या है, यह बात सदन के सामने स्पष्ट होनी चाहिये। क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि सरकार ने कुछ बिजिनेसमेन घुस गये हैं और वे ही लोग जो इन कामों को करते हैं मंत्री बने हुए हैं और अपने इस प्रभाव को केन्द्रीय सरकार में इस्तेमाल करना चाहते हैं और जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के अपने निश्चय पहले के हैं उन को वे बदलवाना चाहते हैं? अगर इस तरह की बात शुरू होती है तो यह देश के लिये बहुत खतरनाक है। हिन्दुस्तान की उस नीति के लिये जो हिन्दुस्तान की इसी सरकार ने कायम की है बहुत खतरनाक है। सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न का प्रस्ताव संसद् से पास कराया हुआ है। जब तक सरकार उसको पुनः सप्द् में नहीं लाती है, उस में परिवर्तन नहीं कराती है, तब तक इस तरह का कोई भी बिल इस सदन में नहीं आना चाहिये।

जिस कम्पनी की चर्चा पहले इस सदन में हो चुकी है, मैं समझता हूँ कि उसी के सम्बन्ध में इस बिल में यह विशेष व्यवस्था की जा रही है। जब उस कम्पनी के संबंध में इस सदन में चर्चा की गई थी तो मंत्री महोदय का कहना था कि कोई खास बात नहीं है। लेकिन अब कहा जायेगा कि जो हमारा अपना कारपोरेशन है वह इस सर्विस को चला नहीं सकता। यह हमेशा नहीं कहा जायेगा। इस का क्या ठिकाना है? क्या आगे यह नहीं कहा जायेगा कि हम कोयला अभी नहीं ढो सकते। कोयला इसलिये नहीं ढो सकते कि वैगन हमारे नहीं हैं। इसलिये

अगर कोई बड़ा सेठ आता है और वह वैगन बनाता है और रेलवे लाइन बनाता है तो रेलवे भी उसे दे दी जायेगी। क्या यह नहीं कहा जायेगा कि कोयले का नया उत्पादन जो करना चाहे हम उस नये आदमी को उसे दे देंगे। क्यों दे देंगे? क्योंकि हमारे पास साधन नहीं हैं। इसी तरह से स्टील आइरन, सभी के लिये यह बात कही जा सकती है। इसलिये अगर यह होता है तो एक नया हमला है हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार द्वारा और देश के संसद् द्वारा पास किये गये इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी रेजोल्यूशन के खिलाफ जोकि उन्होंने सन् १९५६ में पास किया है, और इस को आसानी से पास नहीं किया जाना चाहिये। यहां पर एक नये सिद्धान्त की रचना की जा रही है, एक नया रास्ता बनाया जा रहा है, नया दरवाजा खोला जा रहा है। हम ने जो एक रास्ता बनाया हुआ था उस को गिरा कर नई जमीन पर चलने के लिये नई बात की जा रही है। यहां पर यह सवाल नहीं है कि आप किसी को आपरेशन की इजाजत दे रहे हैं, लेकिन इस तरह की संस्थाओं को मदद दे कर क्या आप अपने पालिसी रेजोल्यूशन को ताक पर नहीं रखते, उस की भावनाओं का विनाश नहीं करते? हम आगे के लिये भी रास्ता खोल जायेंगे और दरवाजा खोल जायेंगे। इस से हम देखते हैं कि आज मुल्क में किस तरह की हवा पैदा की जा रही है।

अभी अभी हमारे विज्ञान भवन में एक बड़ी भारी संस्था ने, पैसे वाली संस्था ने अपना सम्मेलन किया। इस सम्मेलन में इस तरह की मांग की गई कि कोयले के उत्पादन की बात पूरी तरह प्राइवेट सेक्टर में दी जानी चाहिये, इस में ज्यादा रिजिडिटी नहीं होनी चाहिये। प्रैग्मैटिक ऐप्रोच आदि की बातें कही जाती हैं। मुझे लगता है कि सरकार में प्रैग्मैटिक ऐप्रोच बहुत ज्यादा घर करती जा रही है। अगर यह हो रहा है तो खुले दिल से सरकार मुल्क के सामने

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

आये और कहे कि जो इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी रीजोल्यूशन हम ने पास किया था उस में कुछ परिवर्तन की जरूरत पड़ गई है। अब संशोधन लाये कि पुराना जो सोशलजिम् है वह सोशलजिम् नहीं है, सौशलजिम् है रंगा साहब का मसानी साहब का जो कि एक नई और स्वतंत्र पालिसी की तरफ जाने वाला है। इसलिये हम उस में कुछ संशोधन चाहते हैं। हम अब कोई सोशललिस्ट पैटर्न की बात नहीं करना चाहते, हम स्वतंत्र पालिसी की बात करना चाहते हैं। अगर इस तरह का कोई इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी रीजोल्यूशन आप पास कर लें तो कोई ऐतराज नहीं होगा। अपनी पुरानी पालिसी को तुरन्त बदल लें तो आप सारे का सारा काम किसी को भी दे दें। कोयले का काम किसी को दे दें, रेलों का सारा काम किसी को दे दें, उस में कोई ऐतराज की बात नहीं होगी। लेकिन इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी रीजोल्यूशन के रहते इस तरह का संशोधन लाना उचित नहीं है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार में यह साहस होना चाहिये कि पहले इस इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी रीजोल्यूशन में इस तरह का संशोधन कराये और उस के बाद ही इस प्रकार का बिल लाये।

मैं एक बात आप से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा। यह इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी रीजोल्यूशन इस सदन ने पास किया था। जब सदन इस तरह का रीजोल्यूशन पास करता है तो क्या उस रीजोल्यूशन की भावनाओं के खिलाफ सरकार को कोई कानून बनाने का हक है? मैं समझता हूँ कि आप को व्यवस्था देनी चाहिये कि इस पालिसी रीजोल्यूशन के रहते इस तरह का कोई कानून सदन में लाया ही नहीं जा सकता। मिनिस्टर महोदय से अपील की गई है और मैं भी अपनी कमजोर आवाज में कहना चाहूंगा कि यह अच्छा होगा कि सरकार इस बिल को वापस ले ले। लेकिन अगर मंत्री महोदय

ऐसा करना उचित नहीं समझते, जिस के बहुत से कारण हो सकते हैं, उन के साथ बंधे हो सकते हैं, तो मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि आप व्यवस्था दें कि क्या जब इस सदन ने एक प्रस्ताव पास किया हुआ है और एक निर्णय दिया हुआ है, क्या उस निर्णय के खिलाफ सरकार कोई ऐसा कानून बना सकती है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : उसी सेशन में कानून नहीं बदला जा सकता, बाद में तो हक है।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : उस रीजोल्यूशन को बिना बदले ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह रीजोल्यूशन भी इसी हाउस का होगा।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : खैर जो आप उचित समझें। मैं यह समझता था कि शायद आप सरकार के हाथों को बांध सकते हैं कि जब तक वह इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी रीजोल्यूशन में संशोधन नहीं कर देती तब तक ऐसा कोई कानून नहीं बन सकेगा।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : गवर्नमेंट कहती है कि कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया जा रहा है।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : परिवर्तन साफ हो रहा है और उस से गवर्नमेंट इन्कार नहीं कर सकती। पैराग्राफ ८ में कैटगरी ए का जिक्र किया गया है और उस में कहा गया है :

"Railways, Air transport and arms and ammunition and atomic energy will however be developed as Central Government monopolies."

मैं और कुछ न कहते हुए यही चाहूंगा कि इस अन्तिम वक्त भी सरकार को वृद्धि पैदा हो और वह कोई ऐसा काम न करे जो कहा जाय कि उन्होंने ने ऐसे प्रभावों की वजह से किया जो उचित प्रभाव नहीं थे।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Some hon. Member had written to me that he wanted to speak but I do not find any one rising in his seat.

Shri Basumatari (Goalpara—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): I want to speak. I sent you a chit.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: That is not sufficient. It is only when an hon. Member rises in his seat that he can catch my eye; that is the preliminary criterion. Even if he has sent in a chit he should rise in his seat if he wants to speak; otherwise the chit would be ignored.

I will give him a chance this time but it must be understood very well that unless an hon. Member rises in his seat, even though he might have sent notice to me, he will not be given an opportunity.

Shri Basumatari: Sir, I wholeheartedly support this amendment. I do not understand why our friends opposite are opposing it. It is a question of meeting the demands of the public. We know how the railways cannot meet the demands fully; sometimes they take even three to four days especially in Assam to reach from place to place. We do not have efficient railway system there. So, air transport is the only means. But the IAC too could not meet the demands fully. I do not understand why our friends opposite say that it is just to encourage the private operators. I quite admit that something should not be handed over to anybody because he is just a capitalist. But it is not a question of a capitalist or somebody; it is a question of meeting public demand. There are places which the IAC is unable to serve; sometimes food has to be air dropped in some areas like the NEFA. The private operators are more efficient than the IAC. The other day the hon. Prime Minister admitted that there were some very efficient officers and pilots who run these private services; in NEFA they know every nook and corner and they are dropping supplies very efficiently.

I have visited all the States in some capacity or the other. The private operator was more efficient in catering to the demands. In certain aerodromes like Dum Dum the IAC could not keep to the timings; they are not regular and the staff are not disciplined. I request the hon. Minister to see that the staff and officials behave properly to the passengers, they behave very badly in certain offices. When a plane is held up due to some reasons, they do not announce it and people are simply to wait from two to seven hours in a great anxiety. There is another thing in the Assam route. It takes two to three hours for a flight. Magazines and other things are not supplied. I do not understand why there is this discrepancy between a trunk route and another ordinary route. I earnestly request the hon. Minister to look into the behaviour of the officers towards the passengers. The passengers feel disappointed.

There are some grievances from the staff side also. They are not paid for the overtime work. In some aerodromes the officers are not getting quarters and they have to stay with some other officers. They feel that they are not treated well as other officers are treated in other departments. I do not know whether there is some difference between IAC and the other departments. I hope the hon. Minister will look into these matters too.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I find some hon. Member standing in the pathway. If any hon. Member wants to talk to another person, he should sit with him and not stand in the passage for a long time. The hon. Minister.

Shri Mohiuddin: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the debate on this Bill since yesterday has been very interesting but I am afraid that the arguments advanced now have been repeated a hundred times in this House. I will first take up the attack that this Bill is a violation of the Industrial Policy Resolution. I stated yes-

[Shri Mohiuddin]

terday that the Government stands by that Resolution, and that there is not even a slight shade of the intention to deviate from it. Are we deviating from the policy as alleged by hon. Members on the other side and some hon. Members on this side? Shri Sadhan Gupta stated that it is a deviation in words, while Shri Harish Chandra Mathur on this side said that it is against the spirit of the industrial policy resolution. Shri Braj Raj Singh said that it is both against the letter and the spirit of the industrial policy resolution. Shri Sadhan Gupta has again, of course, very strongly attacked the so-called deviation from the industrial policy resolution.

I may mention that when in 1953 the Air Corporations Act was passed, by which the private airlines were nationalised, the Government deliberately excluded certain airlines from the operation of the Act. Even then this question was asked: why these other airlines have not been included in the list of the airlines that would be nationalised. The hon. Minister in charge at that moment had clearly stated that he anticipated—looking into the very difficult conditions prevailing in the eastern region, namely, the road, rail and other means of communication—that it may not be possible for the IAC to take over the lines that were serving that area. It was expected at that time that in due course it would be possible to take them over. But, as I explained yesterday, it has not been possible so far, because the replacement of the Dakotas, as was expected at that time, by some modern aircraft like the turbo-prop aircraft and so on, has not so far been possible.

So, either we, on the part of the Government, give a directive to the IAC that they should take over the Dakotas and pay about Rs. 50 lakhs or Rs. 60 lakhs as compensation to private operators for taking the Dakotas from them, or we stop the service. You will have to pay some price

and the price is about Rs. 2½ lakhs to Rs. 3 lakhs per Dakota nowadays. I do not exactly remember the price, but it is in that range. So, either you pay to the private operators Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs. 3 lakhs per Dakota and take them over, or cancel their licences. And you pay for what? For the doctrinaire satisfaction of some hon. Member that the private operators have been eliminated! The result will be that the IAC, as I stated yesterday, has been arguing—and they have urged—that their losses would increase, and if they acquire more Dakotas, while they are disposing of their own surplus Dakotas, they will be still increasing their losses per year, and they will be acquiring an asset which, in the course of three or four years, will have no value.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister will excuse me if I point out this. Hon. Members argued that if the private companies can run the same Dakotas and run them at a profit, how is it that the IAC feels that it would be a loss to them, especially when the Government, at the same time, assure the public that they would see to the safety and security of the public.

Shri Mohiuddin: I will come to that point. I have got the figures about the cost of operation of the private operators and the cost of operation for the Dakotas of the IAC. I have brought the figures with me, because that point was raised. Now, the dilemma was, and is, that either you allow the private operators to continue under the correct interpretation of the Act, as Shri Sadhan Gupta has put it, or you stop them, thereby causing great inconvenience to the public, or you acquire the aircraft. These are the three courses which are now available.

As I shall point out in a few minutes, the cost of operation of the IAC is such that unless they incur very heavy losses and make the poor tax-payer pay for it, they cannot take them over. The other alternative was to regularise the present

services. I entirely agree with Shri Sadhan Gupta that this Bill does nothing. There is nothing new in it. I agree. No new element has been introduced into this Bill. It only says that the present services that are run under the so-called name of "non-scheduled" should be called scheduled services. According to the definition they are scheduled. Either the IAC could take them over—we were hoping that they will take them over—or we regularise them by amending the Act. That is the important consideration, and I entirely agree with Shri Sadhan Gupta that on the strict interpretation of the law, these services that we are running from Calcutta on the east or on the north Bengal side are more or less scheduled. Of course, in order to avoid the law, they could simply change the timings from eight to 8.30 or do something like that. But that was not the correct policy.

The hon. Member also referred to the answer given by the hon. Minister that because the IAC could not take over these services, we have got to allow them to continue, and that was a frank answer and a very straightforward one, not evading the question whether it is strictly according to the law or not. We are now coming forward, frankly stating that these services which have been running were called non-scheduled. It is not correct; and now they should be called scheduled services; if they are to be run at all, they should be called scheduled services and regulated accordingly.

I shall now come to the industrial policy resolution. It was passed in 1956 and the Air Corporations Act was passed in 1953. When the resolution was passed it was known that there were and there would be, for sometime, private operators and they could not be taken over for some time.

That was exactly the reason why the industrial policy resolution mentioned that private operators would

be allowed but as far as air transport was concerned, it would be developed. How will it be developed? It was expected even in 1956 that it would be developed into a monopoly, but you must have the tools to do it. The IAC had proposed five or six years ago that they would require a number of aircraft such as turbo-prop aircraft along with the Viscounts. The Viscounts did come in, but there were other proposals in the meanwhile for the manufacture of medium-sized aircraft in India. I hope our Indian-manufactured aeroplanes will be coming into the sky very soon and we will be able to use them, if they show economic operation. The operations, I hope, will be suitable for the purposes for which they are intended. But, as I said yesterday, it has not been possible to extend the IAC services to those areas where private operators are still operating, because, as I said—I will give more reasons for not taking them over—the losses of the IAC will increase considerably.

Shri Prabhat Kar: You were referring to the Industrial Policy Resolution. Explain that first:

Shri Mohiuddin: I have explained the Industrial Policy Resolution; it was stated that it will be developed.

Shri Braj Raj Singh and some other hon. Members stated that unless the Industrial Policy Resolution is amended, this will be a violation. In this connection, I invite attention to the policy statement which the Minister made in this House last year about private operators. This has a direct bearing on the Industrial Policy Resolution. The policy with regard to private operators was stated in this House and it was open to hon. Members opposite to raise a discussion on it and to repudiate the suggestion made in the policy statement. The policy statement said:

"I now come to the question of Government's policy towards non-scheduled operators. In reply to questions in Parliament, Govern-

[Shri Mohiuddin]

ment had stated on more than one occasion that there was no intention to change the basic policy towards non-scheduled operators, which in the main has been that while they should be allowed to function as hitherto, no additional capacities will be permitted to the private sector."

So, it is not a new phenomenon that is coming before the House.

"The views expressed on this question fall under two groups. While one school of thought has demanded that as a matter of policy, the non-scheduled operator should be nationalised, the other school, which has generally been endorsed by the Estimates Committee, has held the view that a more liberal policy which would encourage the private operators is called for.

The matter has been considered by Government carefully once again and their conclusion is that in the present stage of development in civil aviation, there is no justification at present for a radical change in the basic policy towards independent non-scheduled operators. There are only four non-scheduled operators operating commercial services with the type of aircraft like Dakotas and their activities are at present mainly confined to the Bengal-Assam region. Considering that permits are granted to independent operators only on routes on which nationalised corporation has not extended its services, it is evident that they are playing a useful part in the transport system of the country."

I would emphasise the last sentence:

"Therefore, the Government are of the view that not only is there no justification for nationalising these few operators, but if new routes are to be developed without any undue burden on the tax-payer, it

would appear that the private operators have a part to play.

There is another consideration which cannot be lost sight of . . ."

These are the statements that were made.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Members take exception to the provision on the ground that no routes should be given over to private companies on which the IAC is already operating.

Shri Mohiuddin: No, Sir; no such routes will be given to any private operator.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Clause 2 says:

"(c) to operate, with the previous permission of the Central Government for such period and subject to such terms and conditions as that Government may determine, any scheduled air transport service."

Shri Mohiuddin: I have clearly stated that the intention is that the present routes on which the private operators are operating will be allowed to continue on more strict conditions of a scheduled line, if they apply for it. The conditions are more strict. If at any time IAC wants to take over any of those routes, they will be given to them. As I stated yesterday, under the present licence, the private operators could start any service between two points where IAC is not operating. I gave the illustration of the Bombay-Baroda route. IAC was not serving that route and a private operator went there. Everybody was surprised. Under the present licence they could start that service, but immediately IAC stepped in and they had to go out. But under the amended Act, they will not be able to start anywhere without permission from the Government.

Shri Prabhat Kar: The hon. Deputy Minister was explaining the basic policy regarding private operators enunciated by the hon. Minister for Transport and Communications, which according to him was

not opposed to the Industrial Policy Resolution. Even accepting that as the basic policy, clause 2 of this amending Bill says:

"to operate, with the previous permission of the Central Government for such period and subject to such terms and conditions as that Government may determine, any scheduled air transport service as aforesaid which is not provided by either of the Corporations or their associates."

According to the basic principle, wherever the private operators are operating today, that will not be extended. But here power has been taken to allow them to expand and operate on any route where today IAC is not functioning. It goes against the basic principle which was enunciated by the hon. Transport Minister.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: One is a resolution of the House and other is a statement by the Minister. The statement could only be by way of explanation, elucidation or interpretation and nothing more. The Minister would rely more upon that resolution, because the explanation or statement that the Minister might have made could not over-ride the conditions laid down in the resolution.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Garakhpur): The Minister says that this amendment would not be used to give further routes to the private operators. But the Parliament is giving this power to the Government. Today this Minister might say one thing. Tomorrow there may be some other Minister who will say, the Act is there and the Government can act upon the power conferred by the legislature. He is taking the power from this august House to act against his own statement.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Clause 2 says:

"to operate, with the previous permission of the Central Government for such period and subject to

such terms and conditions as that Government may determine, any scheduled air transport service as aforesaid."

Then, it is qualified like this:

"which is not provided by either of the Corporations or their associates."

Shri Sadhan Gupta: The question is whether the private operators will be allowed to go into new routes which the corporations are not serving.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I was on this question whether we are giving the authority that any service that is being provided by the corporation might be given to a private operator.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: No, that is not possible until that service is stopped by the corporation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So only services which are not provided by either of the corporations can be given to a private operator.

The second question is whether a new service that is being taken up afresh, which is not being served by either of the corporations, can be given to a private operator.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Power is being taken to do that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There the power is being given by this amendment so that Government can give a new route or such services as may not have been operated by the two corporations to private companies. Is that correct?

Shri Mohiuddin: I think it is correct.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then the argument of the Members of the opposition is: if the Resolution says that further development would be undertaken only by the Government and it would be a Government monopoly to develop that, would not the giving over of fresh routes to private companies come under that "further development"?

Shri Mohiuddin: I have explained just now that under the Industrial Policy Resolution our intention is to develop air transport as a monopoly of Government, and Government stick to that policy. But, under the present conditions, as we have not got sufficient economic type of aircrafts—that is the point—which can operate services on an economic basis, we have got to continue to allow these four or five private operators to serve those areas where services are needed and necessary. For example, Shri Sinhasan Singh wanted a service to a particular place.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is all understood. So far as the continuance of service by the private companies is concerned, it is concerned that it would be covered by the Resolution and it does not violate the Resolution. Hon. Members of the opposition argue that, so far as opening of new routes is concerned, Parliament is now giving power by this amendment to the Government so that they might give these new routes to the private companies.

Shri Mohiuddin: I think this is not a new power.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Are you sure?

Shri Mohiuddin: As far as my experience goes, the policy so far has been that if a private operator wants to run a service on a particular route, and this happens mainly in the eastern region except the one route in the Baroda side, we ask the IAC whether they would be able to run it. If IAC says "No, we cannot do it" or "we will not do it", we allow the private operator to run it. If we refuse the private operator also to run that service, it will mean inconvenience to the public. Though I do not remember any such cases, if the situation is that IAC refuses to run the service and if we refuse permission to the private operators to run the service, that would be a serious situation, so far as the convenience of the public is concerned.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I admit that it would be a serious situation which might inconvenience the public. But the question is whether such development in the hands of the private operator, in case the IAC refuses to work that new route would not be a violation of the Resolution that we passed.

Shri Prabhat Kar: There is another aspect. You have stated that private operators are allowed to run their services in those routes in which the two Corporations are not running their services. We have got the Dum Dum airport from which the IAC operates. Just by the side of the Dum Dum airport there is the Barrackpore airport from where the non-scheduled operators operate. The Indian Airlines Corporation land their planes at Santa Cruz. So, a non-scheduled operator can run a service from Barrackpore to Baroda, as this will not be a line in which the IAC is operating, and that is exactly what is now happening.

Shri Mohiuddin: That is exactly what is intended to be stopped by this legislation. Suppose a scheduled service goes up to a certain point in the eastern region. The private operators have arranged for a private air-field within five or ten miles of the scheduled aerodrome and run a service to that air field. If we laid down a condition that no non-scheduled operator will go within ten or fifteen miles of the scheduled aerodrome, it was found that he may go and prepare an aerodrome on the eleventh or sixteenth mile. So, our intention is that all these non-scheduled operators, who are operating within a limited distance of the scheduled aerodrome, should not be allowed to go there. That is the intention, so far as I am concerned.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: You personally or the Government?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What he says, he says on behalf of the Government.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: He emphasises "as far as I am concerned".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But the hon. Member knows that he can speak only on behalf of the Government.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Is it possible for anybody to construct these private air-fields or private aerodromes without the consent and approval of the Government? Why was it allowed to be done?

Shri Mohiuddin: There are rules under which the DGCA has to allow it. Hon. Members may object to them, but they are existing rules. If a private operator constructs an aerodrome and tells the DGCA "such and such air-field has been constructed; will you please come and inspect it", the technical officers go, inspect and see whether technically it is a good aerodrome for the type of aircraft for which it is meant—for example, it may be only a one-engined aircraft or it may be a two-engined aircraft—and if the DGCA is satisfied, he certifies that aerodrome for that particular purpose.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Why should licence be issued to these operators?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us hear the Minister.

Shri Mohiuddin: What I said before the interruption is that the Industrial Policy Resolution is not a doctrinaire resolution.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Are you a member of the Government?

Shri Mohiuddin: We have a dynamic economy today.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Have you?

Shri Mohiuddin: We have, certainly.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Take away the Resolution and discard it.

Shri Mohiuddin: The statement I made in this House is a partial interpretation of the Industrial Policy Resolution.

Shri Prabhat Kar: This amendment is against the Industrial Policy Resolution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has already said it so many times. Why repeat it?

Shri Mohiuddin: As I said, there are serious difficulties of communication, especially in the eastern region. We have only three alternatives. We can compel the IAC to take over the 15 or 16 Dakotas that are there, by paying a heavy price, and run the services which are not remunerative.

Dr. Samantsinhar: Are all your services now remunerative?

Shri Mohiuddin: The second alternative is to stop the private operators from running the services. I agree with Shri Sadhan Gupta that they are....

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Illegal services.

Shri Mohiuddin: We know it and hon. Members know it on certain interpretation of words.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now we should talk of the Bill that is before us.

Shri Mohiuddin: Thirdly, we can regularise the services, as is being done now. The effect of this regularisation will be that we now act according to the word of the law and the spirit of the law, as far as this matter is concerned,.....

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Do you mean to say that so far you have not been acting according to the spirit of the Law?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Should I allow this criticism and this running commentary also?

Shri Mohiuddin: and also lay down conditions for the scheduled.

[Shri Mohiuddin]

services of the private operators only for such period till the IAC is in a position to take them over. I hope that with the Avro-148 coming into the sky or with our foreign exchange position becoming better we will be able to buy a few more medium-sized aircraft like the Fokker so that we can serve specially the Eastern Region where communications are extremely difficult and for which we have got to allow private operators to serve so that the public may not be put to great inconvenience.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: With your permission, Sir.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have had enough of it, I suppose.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: On this point I would like to ask one thing for information. He has not replied to that though it was raised so many times. If it is uneconomic for the Corporation to operate certain routes with those Dakotas, how is it economic for these private operators to do it.....

Shri Mohiuddin: I am coming to that point.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: with the lower fares than the Corporation charges?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is exactly the question I asked.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I want to get a reply to that for you also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He tells me that he is coming to that if the hon. Member will have patience.

Dr. Samantsinhar (Bhubaneshwar): I want a clarification whether this amendment has been brought to give some particular private concern this line. We want this clarification from the Government.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Of course.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us allow the hon. Minister to proceed in his own way and he will answer all the objections that have been raised.

Shri Mohiuddin: Shri Mathur and Shri Gupta asked yesterday why it is that Dakotas run on profit by private operators and on a loss by the Indian Airlines Corporation, that is, by the nationalised sector. It is a very important question.

13.52 hours

[SHRI HEDA in the Chair]

Shri Mathur even went to the extent of saying that if our nationalised sector cannot run them at the same cost as the private sector then he has got to consider whether nationalisation is desirable or not. I am not quoting his words; I am only giving the meaning of what he said.

Now, hon. Members may recall that about three years ago Government had appointed an expert committee to go into the cost structure of the Indian Airlines Corporation. The report was placed on the Table of the House. Hon. Members could see from the Cost Structure Committee's Report what the expenses incurred on the various items are. I shall not go into those details. But I will only give here the cost of operation for Dakotas of the Indian Airlines Corporation for passenger and freight, that is, a combined figure. The direct cost which would mean petrol, oil, other expenses and so on.....

Shri Indrajit Gupta: This is all beside the point.

Shri Mohiuddin: I am going to tell you what the cost of operation by a private operator is.

Shri Prabhat Kar: A plane does not fly with kerosene. That is definite.

Shri Mohiuddin: No; it is not correct. They must use the proper fuel as laid down by the rules.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Where would they get the spare parts from?

Shri Mohiuddin: They get the spare parts from Europe. They import them.

An Hon. Member: They are not sold by you?

Shri Mohiuddin: That may happen. I will not deny such allegations.

The cost of operation of a Dakota by the Indian Airlines Corporation is Rs. 820 per hour. It has gone up in the last four years from Rs. 725 to Rs. 820. Hon. Members may remember that only during the last year the wages and salaries of the IAC employees were increased by Rs. 90 lakhs a year.

Shri Prabhat Kar: How many employees are there?

Shri Mohiuddin: Whatever the number may be, 7,000 or 8,000 employees.

That is the cost of operation of IAC. I have not got the exact figures of the private operators.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Then how can we come to a conclusion?

Mr. Chairman: I would request hon. Members not to have the running commentary. He is coming to the point.

Shri Mohiuddin: I have got tentative figures. The DGCA could get the figures, but they were not calculated. If you want I will get them calculated. The figure that I have got here is about Rs. 430 plus Rs. 100 as overheads, that is, Rs. 530 as the cost of operation of a Dakota on the Assam side. I would not be able to explain why there is such a difference. But on the Assam side the cost of operation of a Dakota by a private operator is Rs. 530 as compared with Rs. 820 by the IAC.

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Now, here is a reply to my hon. friend, Shri Mathur, who asked yesterday, "Why is it that the IAC does not take over the unremunerative sectors and make up the loss on the unremunerative sector from the profits that it earns on the remunerative sector?" I shall give you some figures about the remunerative and the unremunerative sectors. There are 64 routes operated by the IAC. Out of these 64 routes, 18 routes mostly operated by Viscounts were fully remunerative. That is to say, their operation resulted in a surplus to the Corporation. All the other 46 routes mostly operated by Dakotas are unremunerative. There are certain routes which do not even meet their direct cost, that is, the salary of the crew, the cost of oil and petrol and so on. There are 16 routes that do not even meet the direct variable cost. The losses sustained on the 46 routes were of the order of Rs. 145 lakhs.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): Jodhpur is not one of them?

Shri Mohiuddin: I have got the list. If you want it, of course I will give it to you later.

On the remunerative routes the surplus earned was Rs. 132 lakhs.

14 hrs.

Shri Prabhat Kar: May I know if you have ascertained how it is possible for non-scheduled operators to spend only 500 and odd and run and the I.A.C. has to spend Rs. 800 an hour: whether it is that they are purchasing fuel at a lower cost or not replacing spare parts or they pay less to the employees? What are the reasons?

Shri Mohiuddin: As far as spare parts, inspection of aircraft, and overhaul are concerned, I may assure you that they are duly checked and inspected: not once, but at many stages. The cost of operation with them is low because, in the first inst-

[Shri Mohiuddin]

ance, overheads are very low. I agree with our friends opposite that the wages paid by them to their employees and officers are also low. Our wages in the I.A.C. are high. That is one of the reasons why the private operators cost of operation is less than in the I.A.C.

I was talking of commercial aspect why the I.A.C. does not want to take over.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether you considered them to be substandard methods or not?

Shri Mohiuddin: Not at all.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: If they are not sub-standard, why are you paying more? The point is whether these private operators are employing sub-standards: whether their standards are such which would not be permissible by the Government. If they are employing sub-standards, why do you permit them? If they are not sub-standard, why are you paying through the nose?

Shri Mohiuddin: I do not know what is meant by sub-standard.

An Hon. Member: Less qualified.

Shri Mohiuddin: What we see is that a Dakota has a certain schedule of overall, a certain schedule of inspection. By Schedule, I mean, if a part has done so many hours, it should be checked and inspected. If it has done so many hours, it should be replaced. As far as these rules are concerned, I assure hon. Members that they are fully carried out.

Shri S. M. Banerjee rose—

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. I would suggest to hon. Members, let the hon. Minister finish his main reply. If certain points are not replied, I will allow questions.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I do not want to interrupt. Certainly the rules have

not been observed by Kalinga Airlines. They are non-scheduled operators. There was a Committee appointed. Even the recommendations of the Committee have not been implemented, because Kalinga airlines is owned by a big Chief Minister.

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): Shri Indrajit Gupta, when he spoke about this, said that he is not going to mention any names. I do not think this is fair either for the hon. Member to go out of the way and mention that.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi (Puri): Kalinga airlines is famous.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I did not speak on behalf of Shri S. M. Banerjee.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: Shri S. M. Banerjee belongs to your group don't you admit that?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We do not have groups here. Kalinga Airlines and the Congress Government are in a group. They have a group.

Shri Mohiuddin: The hon. Member is referring to the Committee that was appointed—the Katju Committee.

Mr. Chairman: I would suggest to hon. Minister, if he starts taking note of every interruption, that means an encouragement to the interruption, and I may not be able to control. If the hon. Minister goes on without taking note of any interruption, I think he will be able to finish.

Shri Mohiuddin: May I submit, Sir, the hon. Member has made a serious allegation against the Government? If you will allow me later, I will come to that point and give a reply. He has made a serious allegation against the Government.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Against both.

Shri Mohiuddin: I have explained the Industrial policy Resolution. I

have also explained the cost of the operation of the I.A.C. and the private operators and the reason why the I.A.C. is reluctant to take over more nonremunerative lines because their cost will increase. I have also explained that we hope that suitable aircraft will be available so that the I.A.C. can operate more economically not only in the eastern region, but also on many other routes, for example, Jodhpur route which Shri Harish Chandra Mathur referred, and operate in such a way that the tax-payer is not called upon to meet the losses. I might remind hon. Members that four years ago, the loss of the Indian Airlines Corporation was over Rs. one crore. Now, it has come down to a small profit of Rs. 4 to 6 lakhs. I might also remind hon. Members that it is not a profit in the real sense of the word, because the I.A.C. has got to pay interest to the Government. That interest has been waived by the Government till 1966. They have got to be ready in about three years time to earn sufficient revenue and sufficient surplus to be able to pay interest. Otherwise, the Government will have again to come before the House to write off their losses every year. These are important considerations.

Shri Indrajit Gupta said that we are promoting non-scheduled operators—giving them better status. There is no intention of promoting as school-boys are promoted from the sixth class to the 8th class.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Ministers are also promoted.

Shri Mohiuddin: The intention is that the services should be regularised and they should not be against the spirit and the word of the law, of section 18 of the Air Corporations Act. That is the purpose for which this Bill is brought.

Shri Prabhat Kar: A black act should be done in the open. That is how you are trying to do it.

Shri Mohiuddin: This is not a black Act.

Shri Prabhat Kar: What they are doing.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: A law should be broken legally.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order.

Shri Mohiuddin: I have mentioned most of the points. I thank Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri because she was the only Member who supported the Bill.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: It is a good compliment.

Shri Mohiuddin: I am very frank. She suggested that we should have an Air Transport Board. A proposal to have an Air Transport Board will again cause strong suspicion in the minds of my hon. friends on the other side, why this Board? The function of a Board as we understand it is to recommend to the Government competitive lines, as to who should run on particular lines. That is the usual function of an Air Transport Board. As our intention is that in due course we should take over even private operators when aircraft are available, I do not think it is necessary to create an Air Transport Board.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Otherwise, they will create complications and they will try to impose so many restrictions on the non-scheduled operators.

Shri Mohiuddin: As far as the Air Transport Council is concerned, there is an amendment which clarifies the situation that the Government has the option of appointing a Board or abolishing a Board when they want.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Council: not Board.

Shri Mohiuddin: Air Transport Council as I have referred to—I have finished with the Board—for which there is an amendment in this Bill.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: We have seen.

Shri Mohiuddin: It was a very curious situation that the Air Transport

[Shri Mohiuddin]

Council has been in existence without any work. We asked the Corporation, the D.G., C.A. and also at one stage the Posts and Telegraphs department whether there are any problems, for example, carriage of mails, which could be referred to the Council. They said 'No'. I am glad that they are co-operating with each other, and there are not many disputes, and they can settle their problems amicably. As there is no work, for the Council, the amendment proposes that Government have the power to abolish it. I assure my hon. friend Shri Indrajit Gupta that if there is any need for any problem to be referred to the Council, the Council will be created or will be nominated, and the problem referred to them for advice.

With these words, I move.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Has the hon. Minister finished? Almost a unanimous appeal was made by the hon. Members who spoke that this Bill should not be rushed through in this Session which is coming to an end now, and in this House which is coming to an end, but it should only be taken up in the new House. What is the reaction of the hon. Minister to this suggestion? What is the urgency for this Bill to be passed now?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: It has already been passed by the other House where also there was a dispute raised by hon. Members belonging to the other side, but it was passed all right.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: But the other House is a permanent House.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The other House is never dissolved. It continues.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: This House may be dissolved, but still it is meeting in a 'lame duck' Session, and hon. Members can pass it, if it is necessary.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: It is not a 'lame duck' but a 'walking duck'.

Shri Rane (Buldana): Now, the consideration stage is over, and the motion should be put to vote.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Air Corporations Act, 1953, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

Those in favour will say 'Aye'.

Some Hon. Members 'Aye'.

Mr. Chairman: Those against will say 'No'.

Some Hon. Members: 'No'.

Mr. Chairman: The 'Ayes' have it....

Some Hon. Members: The 'Noes' have it.

Mr. Chairman: I shall put the motion again.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: On a point of order. You have heard both sides, and it is up to you now to give your decision. If you think that the 'Ayes' are more numerous, then you can give the decision that the 'Ayes' have it; if you think that the 'Noes' are more numerous, then you can give the decision that the 'Noes' have it. Why should the motion be put again?

Mr. Chairman: I was only trying to be a little lenient. The point is that certain voices were louder, while certain other voices were more numerous but not louder.

Shri Mohiuddin: Only one voice was louder.

Mr. Chairman: Just to give the satisfaction to the Members, I was putting it again. If the hon. Member insists I shall give my own decision.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My point is this. The other voices were not louder, because they never wanted this Bill to be passed, and they were not in favour of this.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: In case my hon. friend Shri S. M. Banerjee is not well acquainted with parliamentary procedure, I might tell him that unless a poll is called for, generally, the Speaker or whoever is presiding in the Chair, decides in favour of Government.

Mr. Chairman: I shall put the motion again to vote.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Air Corporations Act, 1953, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

Those in favour will say 'Aye'.

Some Hon. Members: 'Aye'.

Mr. Chairman: Those against will say 'No'.

Some Hon. Members: 'No'.

Shri Chairman: The 'Ayes' have it.....

Shri Sadhan Gupta: The 'Noes' have it....

Mr. Chairman: Then, those who are opposed to this motion will kindly rise in their seats.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: On a point of order. No division can take place before 2-30 p.m. Secondly, this is such an important Bill that we wish to go on record, especially those of us who are not coming back again.

Mr. Chairman: In that case, this would be deferred till 2.30 p.m. Until the consideration motion is disposed of, we cannot proceed with the further stages of the Bill. In the meantime, we shall take up the next Bill on the Order Paper.

14.15 hrs.

HINDI SAHITYA SAMMELAN BILL

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to declare the institution known as the Hindi

Sahitya Sammelan having its head office at Allahabad to be an institution of national importance and to provide for its incorporation and matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

While moving this motion, I should like to say a few words with regard to the background under which this measure has been brought forward before this House.

This is a non-controversial measure. It has already received the unanimous support of the other House, and I feel sure that this House also would bless this measure, and it would soon be passed into an Act.

The story of Hindi Sahitya Sammelan is known to most of the Members who have been interested in the progress of Hindi. The Sammelan was established in 1910, and it has a glorious record of service for nearly half a century. It has been associated with some of our best leaders in public life including Mahatma Gandhi, and it has developed into a truly national institution. It has a very fine library, one of the best in the country, and also a collection of rare and ancient manuscripts which also, I believe, is one of the best in the country.

The Sammelan has its branches all over the country. It conducts examinations which have been recognised by the Government and by the universities as equivalent to matric, B.A., and some post-graduate examinations also.

The Sammelan has unfortunately fallen to evil days. After the declaration of Hindi as the official language of the Union, it was deemed necessary to make certain changes in the constitution of the Sammelan. A session was held at Hyderabad and a resolution was passed for the amendment of the constitution, and a committee of 21 members was constituted to revise the rules and place its recommendations before a special session of the Sammelan to be held at

[Dr. K. L. Shrimali]

Patna. The Sammelan had a special session at Patna, but, unfortunately, certain differences arose among the members, and another session was held at Kotah in December, 1950, and somehow or other, on account of the group rivalries which unfortunately had developed in this institution, they could not come to an agreement. The present position is that the Sammelan is in the hands of an official receiver.

Various efforts were made by the U.P. Government and also by various people to bring about some kind of amicable settlement between these two conflicting groups, but unfortunately, all the efforts have failed so far, and there is no other remedy but to pass a legislation and rescue this institution out of the difficulty into which it has got itself.

The U.P. Government passed an Act in 1956. Again, that Act was declared *ultra vires*, because the High Court ruled that since the scope of the Sammelan was not confined to U.P. only but extended to other parts of the country as well, the U.P. Government were not competent to enact legislation. So, the Government of India have considered the matter. In fact, this matter has been before Government for the last several years, and representations have come to Government from writers and from lovers of Hindi all over the country. It is under these circumstances that we have brought forward this measure.

With regard to the income of the Sammelan, it is supporting itself at the present moment. Government do give some grants to the institution, but they are mainly grants given for certain development purposes. The income of the Sammelan during 1959-60 was about Rs. 4.25 lakhs and the total expenditure during the same period about Rs. 2.52 lakhs. There was this saving of nearly Rs. 1.73 lakhs. It is estimated that 1960-61, there was an income of about Rs. 3.5 lakhs. So

it is not necessary at present to present any financial memorandum. In fact, there is no financial memorandum for this very reason that the institution can support itself. Government have been giving grants to the institution for certain specific purposes and, of course, those will be continued.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): What is the source of its income—publications?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Publications, but mainly examination fees. It conducts examinations all over the country.

In the first place, we would like this institution to function as an autonomous body. But before it can do so, its autonomy has to be restored because at present it is defunct—a dead institution. Therefore, we are proposing to have a first Governing Body which will be completely nominated. It will consist of a Chairman, Secretary and 13 other members, all nominated by the Central Government. Its function will be to clear the stables and determine what kind of membership there should be and so on. After this has been done, another Governing Body which will not be completely nominated—in fact, most of the members will be chosen according to the rules prepared by the Governing Body—will come into existence.

Clause 12 of the Bill empowers this Governing Body to make, with the approval of the Central Government, the rules of the Sammelan. The matters in respect of which regulations may be made relate to membership including qualifications and disqualifications of membership of the Sammelan, powers and functions of the Governing Body, conduct of elections for the constitution of the Governing Body and the decisions on doubts and disputes at or in connection with the said elections etc. These are matters of detail and, therefore, no mention has been made in the Act itself. It is the Governing Body which will take care of these rules. Clause 12

also provides for the appointment of an executive committee which will be mainly the executive body of the Sammelan.

These are the main provisions of the Bill. As I said, it is one of our premier institutions. Unfortunately, due to inner factions and disputes, the institution is not functioning as an active organisation. This institution, if received, can function as an instrument for the propagation and development of Hindi. As I said, it had rendered great service to the country. The Sammelan had focussed the attention of the country on the need for development of Hindi. One of its earlier founders, Shri Purushottamdasji Tandon is, unfortunately, confined to bed at the present moment, has been connected with this institution for all these years. He had dedicated himself to the service of this institution. I am sure this House would like that at this time when he is confined to bed, this institution must be restored to its former position so that it may give him a new lease of life and he may continue to live for many more years to serve the country.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to declare the institution known as the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan having its head office at Allahabad to be an institution of national importance and to provide for its incorporation and matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

डा० गोविन्द दास (जबलपुर) : सभापति जी, मैं इस प्रस्ताव का हृदय से समर्थन करना चाहता हूँ। मैं डा० श्रीमाली जी को इस बात के लिये बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने ने अपने कार्य-काल में इस प्रकारका विधेयक हमारे सामने उपस्थित किया कि हिन्दी का उन्होंने ने बहुत काम किया है।

14.26 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

केन्द्रीय सरकार से हमारी हमेशा यह शिकायत रही है कि वह हिन्दी का काम बहुत धीरे धीरे कर रही है। उन के कार्य-काल में इस काम में तेजी आई है, यद्यपि जितना संतोष हम लोगों को केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा हिन्दी के कार्य के संबंध में होना चाहिये, उतना संतोष हमें अभी भी नहीं है। फिर भी मैं यह कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि श्रीमाली जी के यहां आने के बाद और उन के एक सैक्रेटरी के रूप में हमारे मध्य प्रदेश से श्री रमाप्रसन्न नायक जी के आने के बाद केन्द्रीय सरकार में हिन्दी के काम में अवश्य प्रगति हुई है।

जैसाकि डा० श्रीमाली ने कहा है, सम्मेलन की स्थापना आज से कोई बावन वर्ष पूर्व १९१० में वाराणसी में हुई थी। उस के पहले अध्यक्ष महामना मालवीय जी थे। दो बार मालवीय जी इस के अध्यक्ष हुए। दो बार गांधी जी इस के अध्यक्ष हुए। एक बार हमारे वर्तमान राष्ट्रपति, डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद जी इस के अध्यक्ष हुए। एक बार हमारे राजपि पुरुषोत्तम दास टंडन इस के अध्यक्ष हुए।

अहिन्दी-भाषाभाषी भी इस संस्था के अध्यक्ष हो चुके हैं। श्री अमृतलाल चक्रवर्ती, पंडित माधवराव सप्रे, श्री बाबूराव विष्णु पराङ्कर, श्री गौरीशंकर हीराचंद ओझा और श्री कन्हैयालाल माणिकलाल मुंशी ऐसे अहिन्दी-भाषाभाषी लोग हैं, जिन्होंने इस पद को गौरवान्वित किया है। टंडन जी पंद्रह वर्ष तक इस संस्था के कार्य-संचालक अध्यक्ष रहे और दस वर्ष तक प्रधान मंत्री।

आधुनिक युग में इस देश में दो सार्वजनिक संस्थाएँ स्थापित हैं—एक कांग्रेस और दूसरा सम्मेलन।

[डा० गोविन्द दास]

14.29 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

कांग्रेस ने हम को स्वाधीनता दिलाई और सम्मेलन ने हम को बाणी की स्वतंत्रता देने का प्रयत्न किया। स्वाधीनता के पश्चात् बाणी की स्वतंत्रता मानव के लिए सबसे अधिक आवश्यक है। मानव में और दूसरे प्राणियों में जो अन्तर है, वह यह है कि निसर्ग ने मानव को जो ज्ञान-शक्ति दी है, वह किसी दूसरे प्राणी को नहीं दी। उस ज्ञान के कारण मानव जैसी बाणी बोलता है, अन्य जीव नहीं बोलते। हमारी पराधीनता का यह सब से बड़ा अभिशाप था कि एक विदेशी भाषा हमारे ऊपर लदी रही। सम्मेलन ने जब हम परतंत्र थे उस समय से इस बात का प्रयत्न किया कि जो भाषा इस देश के लगभग आधे लोगों की मातृभाषा है और जिसे दक्षिण के कुछ भागों को छोड़ कर शेष सारा भारतवर्ष समझता है, उस भाषा को उस का उचित स्थान मिले। यह सब से बड़ा प्रयत्न सम्मेलन ने किया। हिन्दी भाषा को राष्ट्र भाषा के पद पर आसीन कराने का प्रयत्न उस ने किया। फिर समूचे भारत में हिन्दी का उस ने प्रचार किया। दक्षिण भारत में हिन्दी प्रचार सभा की स्थापना कर शेष पूर्वी और पश्चिमी भाग में राष्ट्र भाषा प्रचार समिति की स्थापना कर भारत के हर राज्य में एक शाखा और अधिकांश राज्यों में एक एक भवन और उन शाखाओं की उप-शाखाएँ हर जनपद में स्थापित हुईं जहाँ वैतनिक और अवैतनिक दोनों प्रकार के लोग कार्य करते हैं। भारत के बाहर भी लंका में, बर्मा में, मारिशस में हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन की शाखाएँ हैं।

परीक्षाएँ सम्मेलन लेता है। दक्षिण भारत हिन्दी प्रचार सभा और राष्ट्र भाषा प्रचार समिति की भी परीक्षाएँ होती हैं। राष्ट्र भाषा प्रचार समिति की परीक्षाओं में प्रतिवर्ष कोई सवा लाख विद्यार्थी बैठते

हैं। संसार की किसी भी भाषा की केवल साहित्यिक परीक्षाओं में परीक्षार्थियों की इतनी बड़ी संख्या नहीं है।

लगभग पांच सौ प्रकाशन इस सम्मेलन के द्वारा हुए हैं। कोषों की बड़ी कमी थी जो हमें खटकती थी। पारिभाषिक शब्द कोष पहला कोष है जो लगभग बारह वर्ष पूर्व सम्मेलन ने बनाया। शासन शब्द कोष भी बारह वर्ष पूर्व सम्मेलन ने प्रकाशित किया। समाचारपत्र शब्द कोष कोई बीस वर्ष पूर्व सम्मेलन के द्वारा प्रकाशित हुआ। हिन्दी विज्ञान कोष, मानक हिन्दी कोष, संस्कृत हिन्दी कोष इस प्रकार के कोष अब तक सम्मेलन प्रकाशित कर चुका है। सरकार के पास सम्मेलन ने दो कोषों की योजना को रखा है जो सरकार के द्वारा विचाराधीन हैं, एक धर्म तथा नीति कोष, रिलिजन एंड एथिक्स और दूसरा समाज शास्त्र विश्व-कोष, सोशल साइंसिस का। प्रकाशनों में इस बात का ध्यान रखा गया है कि मानव ज्ञान के जो दो मोटे विभाग हैं, एक विज्ञान और एक ललित कला, उन दोनों को इसके प्रकाशनों में स्थान मिले और आप देखें कि पांच सौ जो प्रकाशन सम्मेलन के द्वारा हुए हैं, यह कितना बड़ा क्षेत्र है कि जिस में सम्मेलन ने प्रकाशन का कार्य किया है।

संग्रहालय की चर्चा अभी श्रीमाली जी ने की। शायद हिन्दी का कोई ग्रन्थ ऐसा नहीं है जो प्रकाशित हुआ हो और जो सम्मेलन के संग्रहालय में न हो। हस्तलिखित ग्रंथ भी वहाँ बहुत हैं। भारतवर्ष का हिन्दी का सब से बड़ा यह संग्रहालय है।

खेद की बात है कि कोई बारह वर्ष से एक विवाद खड़ा हो गया। इस विषयक के द्वारा उसका अन्त होगा। इस विषयक के कुछ विरोधी भी हैं। वे कहते हैं कि सरकारी हस्तक्षेप पर यह संस्था सरकारी हो जायेगी।

मैं उन से कहना चाहता हूँ कि पहले तो उन्हें इस बात में भेद करना चाहिए कि आज जो सरकार है वह हमारी सरकार है। दूसरे इस विधेयक के बनने से यह संस्था सरकार की किसी प्रकार नहीं हो सकती और उसी प्रकार की यह संस्था हो सकती है जिस प्रकार हमारे विश्वविद्यालय आदि हैं। यह तो सम्मेलन के लिए और हिन्दी भाषा भाषियों के लिए बड़े गौरव की बात है कि हिन्दी की इतनी बड़ी संस्था को यह पद दिलाया जा रहा है। पहले जैसे ही गर्वनिग काउंसिल बनेगी वह नियमावली का निर्माण करेगी और उस नियमावली के बाद यह संस्था उसी प्रकार की एक संस्था हो जायेगी जिस प्रकार की संस्थाएँ विश्वविद्यालय हैं या ऐसी ही दूसरी संस्थाएँ हैं। इस विधेयक का यह अर्थ कदापि नहीं हो सकता और यह भ्रम लोगों के मन में से दूर हो जाना चाहिए कि इस विधेयक के पास होने का अर्थ सम्मेलन का सरकारी संस्था हो जाना है। यह बात नहीं होने वाली है।

एक बात अवश्य है कि इन झगड़ों के कारण हम ने एक बात देखी है कि चुनाव इत्यादि का जो पचड़ा होता है वह अगर रचनात्मक संस्थाओं में भी आ जाये तो उनकी बड़ी हानि होती है। महात्मा गांधी ने इसी लिए जितनी रचनात्मक संस्थाएँ स्थापित कीं, उनमें चुनाव या इस प्रकार की चीज को अलग रखा। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि गर्वनिग बाड़ी भी इस प्रकार की नियमावली बनायेगी कि जिस में चुनाव इत्यादि का पचड़ा इतने अधिक परिमाण में न आने पाये कि आगे चल कर फिर इस में इस प्रकार के झगड़े उठ सकें।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : आप डिक्टेटरशिप चाहते हैं ?

डा० मोविन्द दास : मैं डिक्टेटरशिप नहीं चाहता। लेकिन यह मैं जरूर चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से गांधी जी चाहते थे कि ये

रचनात्मक संस्थाएँ काम करें, उस तरह से यह संस्था भी काम करे। गांधी जी डिक्टेटर नहीं थे। लेकिन यह बात जरूर है कि वे चाहते थे कि रचनात्मक संस्थाओं में इस प्रकार का चुनाव का पचड़ा न आ जाये कि जिससे, जिस तरह के झगड़े अभी सम्मेलन में उठे और बारह वर्ष तक सम्मेलन कोई कार्य नहीं कर सका, उस प्रकार की परिस्थिति उत्पन्न हो।

राज्य सभा में इस विधेयक पर काफी बहस हुई और उस बहस के दौरान मैं एक प्रश्न और उठा और वह हिन्दी के स्वरूप के सम्बन्ध में है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दी के स्वरूप का विषय बार बार जिस को अंग्रेजी में एबुडस चैस्ट कहते हैं, उस रूप में हमारे सामने आता है। इस विषय में बहुत से भ्रम लोगों के मनों में हैं। एक बात में कोई सन्देह नहीं हो सकता और इस पक्ष में सब लोग हैं कि हिन्दी का स्वरूप सरल से सरल होना चाहिए। लेकिन सरल स्वरूप कौन सा समझा जाये यह बड़े विवाद का प्रश्न है। कुछ लोग अरबी और फारसी या उर्दू-मिश्रित शब्दावली को हिन्दी का सरल स्वरूप मानते हैं। कुछ लोग संस्कृत से मिश्रित शब्दों वाली हिन्दी का सरल स्वरूप मानते हैं। अभी राज्य सभा में जब इस पर विवाद हो रहा था तब श्री मलकानी जी और संतानम साहब के जो भाषण हुए उस में विषय और भी स्पष्ट हो गया। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि हम पंजाब और दिल्ली और उत्तर के कुछ क्षेत्रों को छोड़ दें तो बाकी जितना भारतवर्ष है उसमें संस्कृत मिश्रित शब्दों की ही हिन्दी का सरल स्वरूप माना जायेगा क्योंकि गुजराती, मराठी, बंगला, उड़िया, असमिया, यहाँ तक कि तेलगू, मलयालम और कन्नड़ भी संस्कृत से निकली हैं या कम से कम इन तीन दक्षिण की भाषाओं में यानी मलयालम, कन्नड़ और तेलगू में पचास प्रतिशत से ऊपर संस्कृत के शब्द हैं। तमिल भाषा को अगर हम छोड़ दें जिस में भी पर्याप्त मात्रा में संस्कृत के शब्द हैं, तो भी बाकी जितनी भाषाएँ हैं वे सब संस्कृत से निकलने के कारण या उन में

[डा० गोविन्द दास]

संस्कृत शब्दों के मिश्रित होने के कारण संस्कृत शब्दों के बाहुल्य वाली जो हिन्दी है, वही सरल मानी जा सकती है ।

लेकिन जैसा मैंने अभी निवेदन किया कि भाषा सरल हो इस में किसी का मतभेद नहीं । जो शब्द हमारी भाषा में अरबी या फारसी या दूसरी भाषाओं के आ गये हैं, अंग्रेजी के आ गये हैं, उनको अलग नहीं करना चाहिए । लेकिन एक बात इसी के सम्बन्ध में और है कि भाषा विषय के अनुसार चलती है । आज भी आप अंग्रेजी के फर्स्ट क्लास एम० ए० के सामने अगर कोई वैज्ञानिक पुस्तक रख दें जैसी एलोपैथी की या और किसी विज्ञान की तो उसकी समझ में एक अक्षर भी नहीं आ सकता । इसलिए शास्त्रीय या वैज्ञानिक पुस्तकों की भाषा को सरल भाषा बनाने का प्रयत्न करना, असम्भव बात है । दुनिया की किसी भाषा में यह नहीं हुआ है और न होने वाला है । इसलिए जैसा मैंने निवेदन किया है भाषा सदा विषय के अनुसार चलती है । उपन्यास की भाषा, कहानी की भाषा, लेख की भाषा, अखबार की भाषा, ये सब सरल रह सकती हैं और रहनी चाहिये भी । लेकिन कविता की भाषा उतनी सरल नहीं रह सकती और वैज्ञानिक तथा शास्त्रीय भाषा तो सरल रह ही नहीं सकती । इसलिए जब हम ने संविधान बनाया उस समय स्पष्ट कर दिया कि मुख्यतः हमारी शब्दावली संस्कृत से आयेगी । हमारे संविधान में यह बात लिखी हुई है । इसी लिए आज जो वैज्ञानिक शब्दावली बन रही है मेरा इससे सदा मतभेद रहा है । इस शब्दावली को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय शब्दावली समझना मेरी दृष्टि में बहुत भूल है । अंग्रेजी की शब्दावली को आज यदि हम देखें तो इंग्लिस्तान, अमरीका और इंग्लैंड की जो चार कौलोनीज हैं, उपनिवेश हैं, कनाडा, आस्ट्रेलिया, न्यूजीलैंड और अफ्रीका, इनको छोड़ कर वह शब्दावली कहीं नहीं चलती । फ्रांस में वह शब्दावली नहीं चलती, जर्मनी में नहीं चलती, रूस में नहीं चलती । इसलिए यह कहना कि

हम वैज्ञानिक शब्दावली को, अंग्रेजी शब्दावली, इंटरनेशनल शब्दावली मान कर बनायें तो यह कोई ठीक चीज नहीं है । इस मामले में जो प्रयत्न किये जाते हैं, मुझे भय है कि २० वर्षों बाद वे सारे प्रयत्न निरर्थक हो जायेंगे । २० वर्षों के बाद हम को नई शब्दावली बनानी पड़ेगी । यह विषय कोई १००, ५००, १०००, २०००, शब्दों का नहीं है । यह लाखों शब्दों का विषय है । हम अंग्रेजी की वैज्ञानिक शब्दावली को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय शब्दावली मान कर वैसे का वैसे स्वीकार कर लें तो जो हमारे संविधान में यह कहा गया है कि हमारी शब्दावली प्रधानतया संस्कृत से ली जायेगी, यह उस के पूर्णतया विरुद्ध होगा, यह हमारे संविधान के विरुद्ध जाना होगा । इस लिये मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि भाषा विषय के अनुसार चलने के कारण हमें अपनी वैज्ञानिक शब्दावली, पारिभाषिक शब्दावली मुख्यतया संस्कृत से लेनी चाहिये ।

जहां तक हमारी राज्य सभा के वाद-विवाद का सम्बन्ध है, मैं यहां पर कोई उस प्रकार का विवाद नहीं उठाना चाहता, लेकिन मैं एक बात जरूर कहूंगा कि श्री काका साहब कालेलकर का, जिन के प्रति मेरी बड़ी श्रद्धा है, भाषण जो वहां पर हुआ वह बहुत ही दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण भाषण हुआ । मैं काका साहब के सदृश एक ऐसे वरिष्ठ नेता, साहित्यकार और एक ऐसे व्यक्ति से जिन का सम्मेलन से और पूज्य टंडन जी से सम्बन्ध रहा है, इस प्रकार के भाषण की आशा नहीं करना था । उन्होंने टंडन जी के लिये न जाने क्या क्या कह दिया, सम्मेलन के लिये क्या क्या कह दिया, सम्मेलन वालाज, यू० पी० वालाज और नहीं मालम किन किन शब्दों का प्रयोग किया, जो कि उन की प्रतिष्ठा के अनुरूप नहीं था । मैं ने आप से कहा कि मैं कोई विवाद नहीं उठाना चाहता, लेकिन मैं यह अवश्य कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहां तक राजर्षि टंडन जी का सम्बन्ध है और हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में उन के

कार्यों का सम्बन्ध है, उस में साम्प्रदायिकता को दूँढना या उन के काम में कुछ दकियानूसियत को दूँढना या उन के काम में इस तरह की बातों को दूँढना बड़े से बड़ा अन्याय है। टंडन जी ने हिन्दी भाषा के लिये, सम्मेलन के लिये और इस देश के लिये जो कुछ किया है वह इस देश के इतिहास में स्वर्णाक्षरों में लिखा जायेगा। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि जब काका साहब अपने भाषण पर पुनर्विचार करेंगे तो उन्हें स्वयम् खेद होगा कि उन्होंने किस प्रकार के शब्दों का और किस प्रकार की भावनाओं का उपयोग राज्य सभा में अपने भाषण में किया। जैसा मैं ने आप से कहा, काका साहब के प्रति मेरी बड़ी श्रद्धा है, मैं उन की इज्जत करता हूँ और इस लिये मुझे उन के भाषण को सुन कर दुःख हुआ। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इस प्रकार के जो भ्रम हैं, जो भावनाएँ हैं, उन का अन्त होगा।

जैसा मैं ने आप से निवेदन किया इस देश में वर्तमान युग में दो ही बड़ी सार्वजनिक संस्थाएँ बनी थीं : एक कांग्रेस जिस ने हमें स्वतंत्रता दिलाई और दूसरे सम्मेलन जिस ने हमें वाणी की स्वतन्त्रता दी। वाणी की

स्वतन्त्रता मानव के लिये मैं राजनीतिक स्वतन्त्रता से कम नहीं मानना। इस सम्मेलन का इस विषयक से इस प्रकार का स्वरूप हो जायेगा कि जिस से उस ने जो काम आज तक किया है वह और बढ़ जायेगा और इस का बहुत बड़ा श्रेय केन्द्रीय सरकार को होगा। मैं इस विषयक का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ।

14.44 hrs.

AIR CORPORATIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL— contd.

Mr. Speaker: The consideration motion in respect of the Air Corporations (Amendment) Bill which was held over has to be voted by the House.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Air Corporations Act, 1953, as passed by the Rajya Sabha be taken into consideration."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Shri N. B. Maiti (Ghatal): I have voted for abstention by mistake. It should be "Aye".

Mr. Speaker: Plus one for "Ayes".

Division No. 4]

AYES

[14.48 hrs.]

Agarwal, Shri Manabhai
Ambalam, Shri Subbiah
Aney, Dr. M.S.
Arumugham, Shri S.R.
Bahunath Singh, Shri
Barman, Shri
Basumatari, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhatkar, Shri
Bhoji Bhai, Shri
Bidari, Shri
Bis, Shri J.B.S.
Biswas, Shri Bholanath
Brahm Praxash, Ch.
Prakeshwar Prasad, Shri
Chettiar, Shri Ramanathan
Chuni Lal, Shri
Damani, Shri
Das, Dr. M.M.
Das, Shri N.T.
Dasappa, Shri
Dashmukh, Shri K.G.
Dindod, Shri

Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Ganapathy, Shri
Gautam, Shri C.D.
Govind Das, Dr.
Gup.a, Shri Ram Krishan
Hajarnavis, Shri
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hazarika, Shri J.N.
Hella, Shri
Hem Rai, Shri
Hukam Singh, Sardar
Jena, Shri K.C.
Jyotishi, Pandit J.P.
Kayal, Shri P. N.
Kiledar, Shri R.S.
Koratkari, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Krishna, Shri M.R.
Lachhi Ram, Shri
Mahadeo Prasad, Shri
Maiti, Shri N.B.
Mandal, Shri J.

Mandal, Dr. Pashurati
Maniyangadun, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
Mehta, Shri I.R.
Mehta, Shrimati Krishna
Minomata, Shrimati
Mishra, Shri Bishuri
Misra, Shri B.D.
Mohideen, Shri Gulam
Mohiuddin, Shri
Murthy, Shri M.S.
Muthukrishnan, Shri
Nair, Shri Kuttikrishnan
Naldarekar, Shri
Nallakoya, Shri
Nanjappa, Shri
Nehra, Shrimati Uma
Oza, Shri
Pahadia, Shri
Palaniyandy, Shri
Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila
Panna Lal, Shri

Parmar, Shri Deen Bandhu
Patel, Shri N. N.
Patel, Shri P. R.
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Pillai, Shri Thanu
Radha Raman, Shri
Raghubir Sahai, Shri
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Ram Garib, Shri
Ram Shankar Lal, Shri
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ramaswamy, Shri K. S.

Rampure, Shri M.
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Sahu Shri Ramreshwar
Saigal, Sardar A. S.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sanji Puri, Shri
Sarma, Shri A. T.
Satish Chandra, Shri
Sen, Shri P. G.
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Shastri, Swami Ramanand
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan

Siddananajappa, Shri
Sinha, Shri B. P.
Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Subbarayan, Dr. P.
Subramanayam, Shri T.
Sunder Lal, Shri
Thimmaiah, Shri
Tiwari, Shri R. S.
Tyagi, Shri
Uike, Shri
Varma, Shri M. L.
Vyas, Shri Radbelal
Wadiwa, Shri
Wesnik, Shri Balkrishna

NOES

Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Braj Raj Singh, Shri
Dharmalingam, Shri
Elias, Shri Muhammed
Ghosal, Shri Aurobindo
Godsara, Shri S. C.
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Sadhan
Kar, Shri Prabhat
Madhok, Shri Bal Raj

Mahagankar, Shri
Majhi, Shri R. C.
Matera, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Parmar, Shri K. U.
Parulekar, Shri
Parvathi Krishnan, Shrimati

Patil, Shri Balasahab
Patil, Shri Nana
Raman, Shri
Samantsinhar, Dr.
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir-
goren, Shri Debi
Tangamani, Shri
Verma, Shri Ramii
Warior, Shri

Mr. Speaker: Ayes: 108; Noes: 28.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: Now we take up the clauses. There are no amendments except to Clause 1 of the Bill.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Clause 2 may be put separately.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to speak again?

Clause 2.— (Amendment of Section 18.)

Shri Prabhat Kar: I requested you to take up clause 2 separately because we want to oppose clause 2. It is giving power to Government to grant licences to the private sector which was operating not only in a particular locality but with this power the Government will be able to allow the private sector to run the air transport where the IAC is not operating today.

It was the intention of the Industrial Policy Resolution that the development of air transport should be the Central Government monopoly. At that particular time, it was true that

certain private sector people were operating and they were allowed to continue. But, with this particular amendment, hence forward, the private sector can start a new line in any part of India. Government is taking this power which goes against the Industrial Policy Resolution.

We were told that already certain licences were given. We were never told to whom and for what line the licence had been granted. Take for instance the route from Delhi to Kanpur. There is no IAC plane flying there. So any licence can be given to the private sector to start and run a line from Delhi to Kanpur. This power which has been taken by Government goes against the Industrial Policy Resolution; and, therefore, I oppose it.

श्री बजराम सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस क्लॉज का विरोध करते हुए मैं एक सुझाव सरकार को देना चाहता हूँ। जो ताकत इसके मातहत सरकार ल रही है, उसका जो भी इस्तेमाल किया जाए—यदि इसे वह वापस नहीं लेती है—तो कम

से कम इस बात के लिए सरकार को राजामन्द हो जाना चाहिए कि जिन जिन प्राइवेट आपरेटरों को इजाजत दी जाए नए रूट चलाने की, उनके बारे में एक वक्तव्य इस सदन की मेज पर रखा जाए और सदन को सूचित किया जाए कि इन इन नए प्राइवेट आपरेटरों को हम इजाजत दे रहे हैं। मैं यह इसलिए कहना चाहता हूँ कि इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी रिजोल्यूशन में यह व्यवस्था नहीं थी कि कोई नई रूट प्राइवेट आपरेटर को दी जाएगी, और हमारी यह मान्यता है कि इस क्लाइ के मातहत सरकार इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी रिजोल्यूशन को तोड़ रही है, और इसलिए मैंने निवेदन किया था कि अगर ऐसा कोई संशोधन पास कराना है तो इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी रिजोल्यूशन को पहले अमेंड करा लेना चाहिए। लेकिन सरकार उसके लिए सहमत नहीं है। खैर, जो भी हो, सरकार उससे सहमत न हो तो कम से कम इस बात के लिए उसे सहमत हो जाना चाहिए कि सरकार जिन नए आपरेटर्स को इजाजत दे उनके नाम सदन की मेज पर रख दिए जाएं। अभी माननीय मंत्री ने महोदय ने आश्वासन दिया था कि इस क्लाइ से उनका मंशा सिर्फ कुछ अनियमितताओं को नियमित करना है। अगर केवल यह मंशा है तो उनको इस तरह का क्लाइ नहीं लाना चाहिए था। उनको सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहिए था कि जो प्राइवेट आपरेटर अनियमित रूप से नान शिड्यूल्ड आपरेटर्स के नाम से सेवाएं दे रहे थे उनको शेड्यूलड कर दिया जाएगा, और नए का कोई सवाल ही नहीं उठेगा। लेकिन इस क्लाइ के मातहत तो नए लोगों को भी इजाजत दी जा सकेगी और जब नए लोन को इजाजत देने की बात हो रही है तो मैं सरकार से यह चाहूंगा कि वह सदन को ह आश्वासन दे कि जिन नए आपरेटर्स को सरविस दी जाएगी उनके नाम तुरन्त सदन को सूचित किए जाएंगे जिससे कि अगर सदन उचित समझे तो उस पर विचार कर सके।

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I oppose this clause because it is a strange kind of what the hon. Deputy Minister was pleased to call dynamism. There is no doubt that we have convincingly proved that this Bill is a definite departure from the Industrial Policy Resolution. The Industrial Policy Resolution envisages that air transport will be developed as a State monopoly. Monopoly means a monopoly; and monopoly does not admit of any other person coming into the field. The hon. Deputy Minister has said that we are dynamic, that we are not doctrinaire. Therefore, when we have not the tools to open up different lines, we do not stick to the very words of the Industrial Policy Resolution and we allow the private sector to function. If that is dynamism, I am not for that kind of dynamism.

You lay down a policy and yet, after laying down the policy, you find excuses to depart from it and call it dynamism. This dynamism is not something which I can support.

This particular Bill is really dynamism to the power two. The Industrial Policy Resolution clearly envisages that there would be no other people entering air transport. There is dynamism again in the Minister's policy which the hon. Deputy Minister read out—what the Minister was pleased to call the basic policy. That basic policy was that the existing private operators would be allowed to continue their operation because of the exigencies and the needs of air transport. That was clearly against the Act itself. But that was laid down as the basic policy, in complete violation of the law. That was dynamism to the power of one.

Now, it has moved away still further. You know that dynamism is nothing but a movement. So, it has moved away even further. The Bill provides that Government will have power not only to allow the existing private operators to continue but actually allow new operators to come into

[Shri Sadhan Gupta]

the field or the existing operators to open new lines. If that is a kind of dynamism, I think, we should be beware of it. In the name of this kind of dynamism, all the things we have solemnly laid down, the Industrial Policy, the socialist pattern of society, everything is being given the go-by. In other words, it is what we call opportunism, not dynamism.

Therefore, I strongly oppose this clause.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I would like to have an opportunity to say a few words, Sir. Clause 2 is the main clause of the Bill over which there has been some discussion and I associated myself with the discussion. While the hon. Deputy Minister made a reply, I must confess, he could not carry conviction to me at least. The reason advanced by him was that the cost of private operators per hour was something like Rs. 500 and odd as against the Corporation's cost of Rs. 800 and odd. We would like to be convinced as to why there is this difference.

If we are going to give it to the private operators and if they are not to employ sub-standard methods or sub-standard practices, how is it that their cost is low to that extent? If they could run the services efficiently and if their over-heads could be much smaller than those of the Corporation, it is a vital question which faces us; it is a policy matter which faces us. What is going to be the attitude of the public sector in these matters? I ask a question whether it is inherent in the public sector that it is much more costly and less efficient than the private sector. I cannot understand this. The explanation is that it means that the private sector is more efficient and that the private sector must find a place. Then, why run all the other unremu-

15.hrs.

nerative lines? Why cannot we hand over all the other 46 lines to the private sector? Why is it that we are running all these lines and paying through our nose? That is an important matter to which an answer will have to be given by the hon. Minister to the satisfaction of the House. They are running the trunk routes to the satisfaction of the country and they are earning huge profits there and they are putting these profits on these 46 lines while they expect the private operator to take up the less remunerative lines than even these 46 lines. The routes that are going to the private operators are much less profitable than even these 46 lines. If they are prepared to take over and run such lines, then something has got to be explained to this House. My friend says that they pay much less salary. If the lesser wage which they pay is acceptable to the country then there is no justification for the Corporation to pay higher rates. Shall we permit lower wages to be paid because the services are run by private operators? It is said that their over-seas are much less. If you call yourself a commercial concern why are your over-heads so much?

There is another matter also. My friend says that at present the Corporation is not paying interest on the amount advanced. Therefore, the profit that is shown in the balance sheet is almost an illusion. Therefore, they say: we are giving the Corporation three years' time and we have given them notice that they should come up in their performance. Do I take it that this is the way that they have found out to come up? By giving all these routes to the private sector so that they may be able to say: look here, we are making good profits and paying interest on the amount advanced to us. Should we not do it by greater efficiency than by these artificial methods of handing over unremunerative routes to the private sector? This is a big challenge and we have got to be satisfied that

the public sector is run efficiently. We find that the public sector has justified itself. We discussed yesterday another public sector enterprise HMT and we were proud of its working. There are other equally good enterprises and we feel proud of them. I wish that the Corporation, instead of adopting these circuitous methods and saying that they are running efficiently, were to adopt a straight line and say: we will run all the unremunerative routes in the country. Apart from that, what have they done? The M.P. Government wanted a regular service to Bhopal and Gwalior. The Corporation is not prepared for that but they want the State Government to contribute. Therefore, they have got to contribute towards the losses. It is obvious that there are two or three other similar procedures which they have adopted. By this Bill the scope of the Corporation is going to shrink further from year to year and the private sector is going to come into play in a bigger and bigger manner. If that is the policy of the Government let us have it clearly stated here on the floor of this House. They say that it is not so. I wish that we have a clear mind on this point and our Corporation functions in a manner which gives satisfaction to the entire country. Since the Corporation is making huge profits on the trunk routes it has a social and moral obligation to take the other unremunerative routes instead of asking the private sector to go for them. It is only with a profit motive that the private sector can take them up and they will employ malpractices and sub-standard methods to make their profit. These are not first class routes; these are not even second class routes which the Corporation runs at a loss. These are third class routes which are worse than even the second class routes. The private sector will take them over and run them at profit. By what magic and by what methods? This is a challenge to the public sector which has got to be faced by it. Therefore, I strongly oppose this clause as it stands.

Shri Tyagi: Arising from the speech of the hon. Member, I want to put a question for clarification: whether the private parties which are going to be sanctioned or licensed to run these lines will in any way be aided by the State Exchequer by way of grants or subsidies for meeting losses or by way of loans etc. or they will be told to run these lines on their own accord?

Shrimati Ila Palchaudhuri (Nabadwip): The hon. Member has just said that we must be satisfied as to how the private sector was going to run these lines at a lesser cost. Has he himself said, one of the factors is that they pay rather less to the people they employ than what the IAC pays.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Then is it not exploitation of these people who work these lines? If it is not exploitation, why should the Corporation pay more?

Shrimati Ila Palchaudhuri: The private entrepreneurs very often take our boys who are not able to find any other jobs and they are well trained and equipped. So they are willing to work for lesser pay than the IAC which cannot absorb them. These are trained personnel who can be made use of in times of emergency; they will have so many flying hours to their credit. We can take advantage of their service as we would be able to take advantage of the merchant navy in times of emergency; that is also in the private sector. These private operators who employ them pay lesser salary and keep them in tip-top flying condition (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): Sir, I was rather surprised to listen to my hon. friend Shri Mathur who was very keen in protecting the public sector from any inroads from the private sector. The industrial policy resolution to which my hon. friend opposite referred is sacrosanct to the extent that it will serve the best interests of the public. If you see how

[Shri Thirumala Rao]

these air-routes are covered, you will see that large parts of the country are yet to be fully included. Take, for instance, Andhra Pradesh or the extreme southern States. They are not fully covered by the air services in tune with the fast developing economic activity of the country. There is no use sticking to slogans that we are entirely for the public sector if it has not served the purpose for which it is intended to serve.

I know that the Government have framed a policy, but that does not mean that large parts of the country should permanently suffer simply because the public sector enterprise, namely, the Air Corporations in this case, cannot cater to the needs of the people of this vast country which has not yet fully developed. We want to have proper air communication from Hyderabad to Visakhapatnam and from Hyderabad to Madras and other southern areas. But the Air Corporations want a subsidy from the State Government

My hon. friend was asking why the Air Corporations are not able to cater to the needs. The standards of public employment and the privileges conferred on public employees are quite different from the private employment. I would like to ask my hon. friend Shri Harish Chandra Mathur whether he pays his stenographer the same amount of salary which a stenographer under a public sector enterprise is entitled to? To that extent, is he not exploiting the employees who are helpless

Therefore, I want to say that the Government have to examine the question impartially and make certain exceptions in these matters and come to the aid of the public without doing any deep violence to the main policy that they have adopted. For instance, the railways are under public sector. The Posts and Telegraphs are under the public sector, and the air services are under the public sector, because all these are strategic as well

as utility services for the whole country. Therefore, it is right that these things should be under public control. But, if you go on telling us that until the Indian Airlines Corporation is self-paying and is able to pay dividends, the remote parts of the country should suffer it is not fair.

With regard to the argument that huge profits are made by the trunk routes, I want to ask whether they have taken into account the interest that is due to the capital amounts that are sunk in them? They have not. Even these profits are fictitious profits. No interest is paid on the capital and the profits shown are not real. The time has come when the Government of India has to think seriously about catering to the needs of the public, while having the main policy for the country in view. They have to make certain exceptions where they have to allow private operators, provided all other conditions are fulfilled, to run their services efficiently in all parts of the country.

Now, for instance, every section of this House was one in asking for air concession for Members of Parliament. It was very essential especially for Members coming from the extreme south, from Kerala or from Bangalore. They have to spend three or four days in the rollicking trains and they are completely exhausted when they reach Delhi. When they are away for ten days from Delhi, nearly six days are lost in the railway journeys. But the Government are not prepared to allow them this concession because there is already too much of envy towards the poor emoluments of the Members of Parliament! But, considering all these difficulties, if a man wants to attend to an urgent business, he is not able to reach the farthest part of this country by air in time. This is a small concession which was asked for. I hope the Air Corporations and the concerned Ministry will attend to

these needs that are put forward on the floor of this House.

I wholeheartedly support this clause.

श्री मा० ला० बर्मा (उदयपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी माननीय सदस्य ने जो दलीलें दी हैं, वे प्राइवेट सेक्टर को मदद देने के लिए ही दी हैं और वे ग़लत हैं। हमने भारतीय संविधान में समाजवाद के सिद्धान्त को अपनाया है और मेरी निश्चित राय है कि यह मिनिस्ट्री उसके अनुसार काम करने में फ़ेल हुई है। इसीलिए प्राइवेट सेक्टर को मदद देने के लिए यह संशोधन लाया गया है। यह ठीक है कि हम इसका समर्थन करेंगे, क्योंकि हम पार्टी में हैं। यह निश्चित बात है कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में तनख्वाहें कम दी जाती हैं और इसी कारण उसमें पांच सौ रुपये खर्च होते हैं। जब कि कार्पोरेशन के आठ छौ रुपये खर्च होते हैं। इसके मायने ये हैं कि हमारी कमजोरी है। प्राइवेट सेक्टर को सफल बनाने और पब्लिक सेक्टर को फ़ेल करने के लिए यह कोशिश की जा रही है। इन साक्ष्यों की ओर मैं मिनिस्टर साहब का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। मैं उनकी इस बात का चैलेंज करता हूँ कि वह बताएं कि इस प्रकार वह पब्लिक सेक्टर को सफल बना रहे हैं या प्राइवेट सेक्टर को। इस तरफ़ उनका ध्यान दिलाने के लिए ही मैं उठा हूँ, हालांकि मैं इसका समर्थन करूंगा।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to speak only for two minutes.

Mr. Speaker: We have exceeded the time by 40 minutes already.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is a controversial Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Enough has been said. The protest has been lodged. The protest is that the private sector ought not to come in.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is not only that.

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Dr. P. Subbarayan: We have had a very long discussion on the private and the public sector.

Mr. Speaker: There is one aspect. Before the Government comes to the conclusion that licences must be given to a private company, I think option is not given to the Airlines Corporation to take up the route and run its service. At any rate, should not an option be given? There seems to be a demand here that until you make arrangements to run a service within a particular period, until you are able to do so, the service may be given to a private company.

Shri Mohiuddin: In sub-clause (e), it has been provided as follows:

"...any scheduled air transport service as aforesaid which is not provided by either of the Corporations or their associates."

That is stated there. Even a new line will be asked to say whether it can run the service.

Mr. Speaker: It says: "not provided". If it is not provided, after asking, what happens.

Shri Mohiuddin: The Air Corporation will have the first preference.

Dr. Samantsinhar: How will the private lines be given this work? Will it be by a tender or will it depend on the decision of the Government who may give it to anybody they like?

Mr. Speaker: All those aspects will be taken into consideration. If they want to give it to the private sector, there will be a public notice and there will be advertisements, and all that, I am sure, will be done.

Dr. Samantsinhar: We must have a reply from the Government on that question, instead of from the Chair, Sir.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: Only those people who are recognised as private

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

operators can come into this. We do not ask for new people. The intention of the Government is that eventually all these air services will be in the hands of the Government. What the Government are trying to do today is to get proper aircraft which will run at a profit and not incur these losses. Therefore, sooner or later, I can assure the House that all these air services will be the monopoly of the Government as is mentioned in the industrial policy resolution. But, of course, it takes sometime to cater for the convenience of the people concerned; in areas where there are no air services, this procedure is adopted.

The amendment which the hon. Members are objecting to also gives power to the Government to see that certain rules are adopted. If certain routes are to be operated as scheduled services by the private operators, they will have to obey the rules, etc., which will be framed under section 18 of the Act which is being amended now.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: How many years have you taken since the industrial policy resolution was passed, and by what time would you complete this?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: The hon. Member believes in the Tamil proverb that as soon as a woman conceives she must have the child!

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I did not know that in some parts of India the time lag between the conception and the delivery of a child is six years. How much time will you take to accomplish this?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Enough has been said. The hon. Minister has assured the House that nothing will be done to the prejudice of the industrial policy resolution under which the air services will be certainly a monopoly of the State. In the meanwhile, until the time when they are able to put up an air

service in a scheduled route to provide convenience for the public, somebody will be allowed to do it. Tenders and other things will be given. The private operators themselves will be invited, and the best operator will be given the chance. When the Government or the Corporation is able to take it up, certainly the other one will be terminated. Possibly there will be a clause to the effect that there will be a reasonable notice of three or six months, when the Government wants to take it up, before the other service can be terminated. There will be all these conditions. What more assurance is necessary from the hon. Minister? The alternative is to allow that route to go without having a service.

Dr. Samantsinhar: There should be no backdoor policy adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister is as much a patriot, if not a greater patriot, than anybody else here. I shall now put the question.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 3 to 8 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1.—(Short Title)

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 4, for "1961", substitute "1962".

—[Shri Mohiuddin]

"That the Enacting Formula, as

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill

Enacting Formula

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 1, for "Twelfth Year" substitute "Thirteenth Year".

—[Shri Mohiuddin]

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

Shri Mohiuddin: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Mr. Speaker, Sir. I have listened with rapt attention to the arguments advanced by the Deputy Minister. It seems to me that the very substance of the Industrial Policy Resolution has been defeated by the introduction of this particular amendment, which has been opposed by all sections of the House. It is not that the opposition parties alone have opposed it; Shri Mathur was much more vocal than the opposition Members.

I feel that by passing this Bill a free hand is being given to the Kalinga Airlines to set up their own empire—the Kalinga Empire—in this country. We were opposed to that. Unfortunately, we cannot possibly mention names, but you will remember that in this House on the Kalinga Airlines question after questions were tabled. They are experimenting with human lives.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: We have the least number of air accidents compared to the whole world. Evidently he is not aware of this.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am not mentioning about Government owned I.A.C. I was referring to Kalinga Airlines. It is on parliamentary record; Sir, you were pleased to allow discussions many times about the various accidents.

Mr. Speaker: This is not a Bill in favour of the Kalinga Airlines. Nobody knows which airlines will be given the permission.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: Kalinga Airlines is the brains of the hon. Member.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is in the mind of the Government and that is why Kalinga Airlines have been able to set up a small empire.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has been returned to the House. When Kalinga Airlines comes up, let him move a resolution and oppose it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This is a Bill about private operators.

Mr. Speaker: All that he wants to say is, it is no good giving the routes to private airlines. He agrees with the Minister that the accidents have been the least so far as the corporations are concerned. He has in view the manner in which Kalinga Airlines have been operating.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: That is why I said, we will as soon as possible bring everything under the I.A.C.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Let this Bill be passed. I would request the hon. Minister to seriously consider the nationalisation of Kalinga Airlines; that is my last request.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: It is in the hands of Government, not of Shri Banerjee.

Dr. Samantsinhar: Sir, this departure of this House from the Industrial Policy Resolution and the policy of nationalisation gives me great pain. After two Plans and having said so much about nationalisation, if at this stage we again go back to patronise the private sector, I think what we have been told all the days is baseless. Shall I think that this is particularly due to the emergence of the Swatantra Party in the last general elections?

During the second reading of the Bill, the hon. Minister was pleased to say that because the lines taken by the corporation are not remunerative, private companies are allowed to run their services. Once the Prime Minister referred in Patna during the Congress Session to the Swatantra Party as the helicopted party. I do not know why this policy is again adopted by Government. We know the difficulties experienced by the public when they travel in private railways, private conveyances, etc. After all, the Bill is going to be passed and I request the Government to bear in mind the comforts of the general public. The passengers should not be exploited and full amenities should be given to them.

I apprehend what will happen if we allow this competition between the public sector and the private sector side by side. Once, I remember, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari saying, when he was leaving the Finance Ministry, that the private sector would one day swallow the public sector. I hope that must not happen.

Shri Tyagi: We have passed the Bill already. I must sound a note . . .

An Hon. Member: The Bill is not passed yet.

Shri Tyagi: The third reading comes after every clause is passed. We have passed the whole Bill because there is no clause under consideration. I hope my colleagues will

realise that this is not a happy Bill. It is unfortunate that the corporation could not run these lines, because of fear of loss to the exchequer. It is well-intentioned no doubt, but it is definite that it goes against the policy which has been defined already, a policy of which we have made so much of capital. Socialist pattern and all those slogans go hollow.

Even though it is late, I would like to have some information, viz., what proportion of the income of the corporation comes from passengers who travel at Government expense. That too is a loss in a way, because it is only a transfer of accounts from the State exchequer to the corporation. My fear is that quite a lot of the income comes from Government exchequer again and that goes into the coffers of the corporation as income. If you take that into account, perhaps the losses might be greater still.

Therefore, this is an occasion when you must also see to it that our corporation becomes an economic unit. Otherwise, the corporation will become bankrupt one day and the Government will have to give away all the lines to the private sector, who can run it more economically. It is not a good compliment for the corporation that it is not running its services economically. This must be looked into.

Another question on which I would like the Minister to throw some light is, has he some private parties in mind already? If he has, my request is to keep Kalinga in the back and prefer some other lines. First do not start with Kalinga. Otherwise, people will read meanings. It is my advice to the Minister not to prefer Kalinga Airlines first. Let other lines come in and let us see what happens. It must also be clarified as to whether it is the intention of the Government to give any financial assistance to these private airlines which will come into the field if they want any type of aid, subsidy or loan. If it is not so, let it be made clear in this House.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Now this Bill is going to be passed, although we requested that such controversial Bills should not be so hurriedly passed through the lame duck session when many of the Members are feeling embarrassed to speak and also to vote. The arguments which have been put forward in support of this Bill show how dangerous the trend is. The hon. Member, Shri Thirumala Rao put forward a suggestion that because there is necessity for people to travel and because the IAC is not in a position to start a new line, therefore, this should be given to the private sector.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Please permit me to clarify the position. I wholeheartedly support the policy of the Government that airlines should be in the public sector. I want to make it quite clear. But, at the same time, the convenience of the public should also be looked into. Large parts of the country are not served by the Airlines and so, while they should see that the public sector will cater to their needs, in the mean while, if there are certain modifications or compromises here and there necessary, it should be left to the Government to make them without making any violation or departure from the main policy resolution. I have not spoken for the private sector as opposed to the public sector.

Shri Tyagi: It is on that ground that we have agreed to pass it.

Shri Prabhat Kar: You will remember, Sir, that during the discussion on the railway budget members from every part of India were requesting the Government that some new railway lines will have to be opened in their areas. You were also pleased to allow every State to be represented in the discussion so that they can ventilate their grievances. It is a well-known fact that at least thousand times more passengers travel by the railways than by the air. The hon. Member was talking of the convenience of 500 Members. What about the convenience of 50 lakhs of

people who travel by rail. In order to improve their position, or eliminate or minimise their difficulties, let us have railway lines run by private companies. According to the logic of Shri Thirumala Rao this should be done. I do not know how many people travel by air in this country or how many people can afford to travel by air. He is talking of the convenience of the travelling public and says that we must hand over the public sector to the private sector, which actually amounts to giving the go-by to the Resolution passed by this House, according to the convenience of certain individuals or private entrepreneurs. This is a strange argument put forward by such a respectable Member of this House, and this at least gives us a view of the things to come.

This Bill will, of course, be passed because they have got the majority, and even those who have opposed it from the ruling party will vote for it. That is well known. But I want to give this warning that if this is going to be the trend, it is better they come before this House and scrap the Industrial Policy Resolution so that people will know which way the Government is moving, instead of bringing it through the back door.

Shri Tyagi: It is only temporary.

Shri Prabhat Kar: In that way, the whole life is temporary. This Parliament is going to be over tomorrow and a new set of people will come next time. So, everything is temporary; the whole world is temporary. I only wish that my warning should be taken note of before passing this measure.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I say a word?

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry, he has already spoken in this Bill.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am not giving any arguments. After I have spoken, something was said.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. I am not going to allow him another opportunity. Enough has been said.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am not expressing my views on anything new.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow him any opportunity now.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I only wanted to refer to one or two points. Shri Tyagi asked whether we will give any subsidy. In fact, the airlines was nationalised by my respected and lamented friend, Shri Rafi Ahmad Kidwai because he did not want to go on paying subsidy to the private operators. Therefore, there is no question of any subsidy to any private operators who choose to operate lines which are not operated by the Indian Airlines Corporation.

Shri Tyagi: Nor loans, I suppose.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: No loans either.

Coming to what Shri Prabhat Kar said, there is no question of going behind the Industrial Policy Resolution. Some Member on the other side talked of the Swatantra party. The Swatantra Party met with its own fate. The Government's Industrial Policy is quite clear and, I am sure, as time goes on, people will realise that the Government really follow the policy they have laid down, of socialism being adopted by the Government, because even in an under developed country like ours, there is no alternative to socialism. That is why Government have adopted that, and I am sure the Government will show that they are not merely playing with words but they are really interested and earnest about the introduction of socialism.

I know my friends opposite are very keen on this question of socialism, but their idea of socialism is different from ours. They believe in State capitalism, if I may say so, which is

followed in Communist countries. That is not our intention at all. Our intention is to have freedom for the people as well, which is absent in countries which practice the kind of socialism which my hon. friends so much talk about every day in their lives.

Shri Tyagi: He has not replied to my question. I put a question as to how much proportion of the income of the Corporation comes from passengers who travel at Government expense. The other biggest category of travellers are directors of companies who get rebate of income-tax for travelling expenses. So, that income also comes from another Government department, namely, income-tax department which is losing that money indirectly.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I have no information on that point. I doubt whether even the Corporation maintains any account of the Government servants and private persons separately, because the profits of the Corporation come from both sources.

Shri Tyagi: But the Government must have some information . . .

Mr. Speaker: It is irrelevant. I am not going to allow it, as it does not arise out of this. Let there be no further discussion on this. The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

The motion was adopted.

15.38 hrs.

HINDI SAHITYA SAMMELAN BILL
—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan Bill for which two hours have been allotted.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta-Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a change to switch over from the excitement engendered by the Air Corporations Amendment Bill to placed discussion of the subject which has been initiated by the mover, Dr. Shrimali. I am quite willing to agree with what my hon. friend, the Minister says about this Bill being non-contentious. There are, however, certain implications which arise out of the declaration of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan as an institution of national importance, which I wish my friend the Minister to take note of, and that is why I take part in this proceeding.

15.39 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

I have no hesitation in complimenting the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan for having done, by and large, very good work for the promotion of Hindi during the last fifty years or so. As a matter of fact, I would have been happy if the Minister had given us, not only by way of a speech, which was partly made by my hon. friend, Seth Govind Das, but by a brochure in which we could have got a summary of the work which has been done, and the various phases of the activities of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan.

My feeling is that the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan taken all in all is certainly an institution which deserves to be recognised by Government and to have the status of an institution of national importance. But it is necessary to remember that there are also other academies, other similar institutions particularly in the different linguistic areas of our country which should come under the consideration of Government. It may be that it would be right and proper for Government to take certain steps in regard to those other organisations.

Even inside the Hindi-speaking area perhaps there are certain other institutions. I am not very sure if for ins-

tance, the Nagari Pracharini Sabha has already been recognised as an institution of national importance. That has a long history of solid and constructive work done from Banaras, the heart-centre of Indian civilisation. It is a pleasure and privilege for so many of us to participate in some of the tasks which the Nagari Pracharini Sabha undertakes, like the compilation of the Hindi Encyclopaedia which, I know, is getting a lot of encouragement and assistance from the Government of India. But even inside the Hindi area there are other institutions which possibly are entitled to greater recognition which would mean the receipt from time to time of larger Government support.

But apart from the Hindi area there are other linguistic zones where certain academies and institutions are doing very important work. I hesitate to talk too much about my own province, but in Calcutta we have got the Bangeeya Sahitya Parishad about which most of us might be aware. It has been doing very good work for a very long time. It has a very fine library and facilities for research. It has been conducting a programme of publications. Altogether it has the makings of something like a university. I would not go so far as that but perhaps that is a kind of institution which requires greater recognition as far as the Government of India is concerned.

Or, again, if we look at the Tamil country, now Tamilnad is well known for its *sangams* which were set up more than 2,000 years ago and Tamil is a language which has a longer tradition, apart from Sanskrit, than any other Indian language. I am sure today there are successors in the Tamil country of the old Tamil Sangams which are doing very good work. I have received, for instance, an edition of the *Kural* published with the assistance of some European scholars which was undertaken by one of these Tamil literary organisations. I do feel that in the Tamil country there are certain institutions which might be picked

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out or some sort of effort might be made by Government to find out how encouragement could be given to Tamil specially because it is necessary for us to realise that, as facts are, there are in certain areas of our country people who are highly suspicious of what they consider to be the prevailing tendency, a tendency which has for its objective the perpetuation of Hindi as the predominant language in this country. Specially in the Tamil country this feeling has gone to such dimensions that a demand, in all conscience, for the separation of the Tamil country from the rest of India has been put forward and has received, whether we like it or not, a great deal of popular support during the elections. It is necessary, therefore, that we look to other areas too of our country, that the Government of India's Ministry of Education considers this matter and gives whatever recognition is legitimately due to academies and institutions which are comparable to the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan.

We have in different parts of our country so many instrumentalities of cultural development. In the Maharashtra country, for instance, there are in Poona and other places certain institutions which possibly can be given a particular kind of recognition. Specially as we are talking of sahitya or literature I cannot think of anything more wonderful than the collection of the works of the Maratha saints from Jnaneswar to Tukaram. That kind of thing could be done by the people in Maharashtra themselves with whatever support should be forthcoming from Government.

Lately we have been hearing so much about the Punjab and of the desire of the people of the Punjab for a greater encouragement of their language and its development. The work of Guru Nanakji, for instance, which has such wonderful grandeur and beauty about it could be brought very much more into focus so to speak. There are some Punjabi institutions

which are doing this work. I can recall the names of some people who are doing this kind of work who could be encouraged and who could be given recognition and assistance. This is a matter which Government has to consider very carefully.

I do not grudge in the least the recognition which is now being given to the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan because that recognition is very legitimately its due. But I feel that Government at the same time should make a gesture to the other linguistic regions of our country. We know that Hindi has a special position, but that does not mean that there should be even the remotest suggestion of suspicion that the other linguistic regions of our country are being discriminated against in so far as Government's encouragement of the development of the literature in the different zones, the 14 national language areas, is concerned. As far as that goes Government should do its duty more carefully and that is what I submit to the hon. Minister.

In regard to Hindi also what I feel and what I fear is that it needs to be said that the history itself of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan indicates that there are certain tendencies which have to be fought. Some reference had also been made to that in the speech of my hon. friend, Seth Govind Dasji. In the Hindi region, for instance, there are different ways of writing and speaking the language. From the eastern region where Maithili or Bhojpuri is spoken to where Rajasthani or Bundelkhandi is spoken or where Brijbhasa is spoken there are certain differences which may not be very basic and which may not affect the identity and the integrity of Hindi writing as a whole, but at the same time I think it is incumbent upon all those who are interested in the development of Hindi as a national language of the kind which it should be in the India of today to draw from these different sources of development of

the Hindi language. What I fear is that over this Hindi-Urdu controversy, for instance, it has written many pages into the history of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan. Over this Hindi-Urdu controversy, for instance, certain issues arose which we have not been able to settle so far.

I have heard the name of Mahatma Gandhi mentioned by the hon. Minister very rightfully and also by Seth Govind Dasji. Mahatma Gandhi was President of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan. But Mahatma Gandhi had also his differences with the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan when there was a certain vivid demand which has come to be on top at the present moment that Urdu should more or less be low-lighted and ultimately it should be almost eliminated from the Indian scene. I do not say that perhaps that is the deliberate objective of certain people. But the fact remains that Mahatma Gandhi himself wanted the development in our country of Hindustani, a natural language which would cluster round the spoken language of our people. No literature would have vitality, vividness or real quality unless it has its links with the life of the people. No literature can be an importation from outside. No literature can have an artificial air about it. I have to say most regretfully that much of the Hindi which I try to read these days reads to me in a very artificial light. I discover that the syntax, the accent, the tone, the sound, the flavour of the language seems to be changed altogether. That is because of certain pre-occupations which have come on the scene. I do not wish to make any reflection on anybody in regard to for instance, our revered friend, Shri Purushottam Das Tandan. We all have the greatest respect for him. But I do feel that in so far as this stepmotherly attitude towards Urdu which has taken a serious turn in the present day is concerned, it is something which militates not only against the interests of national integration but it also militates against the development of Hindi literature itself. I have heard Hindi writers of considerable

eminence say to me that Urdu is only a style of Hindi, therefore why should we bother about it. But if that is so, if Urdu is a style of Hindi, should not the development of Urdu with its own distinctive characteristics be incumbent, a categorical imperative as far as the development of Hindi itself is concerned? My feeling is, and it is a sincere feeling which I hope the Minister will consider with some respect, that, in the interests of the development of Hindi, should draw upon the various components which have gone to the making of the language, Hindi as spoken by people who live in different parts of India, with different variations, with different stresses of speech and even modes of thought, that it is a job that Hindi should develop in such a way that this variety is not ignored altogether and that in the name of unity, there should be no steamrolling of the diversities which have enriched the Hindi scene. It is very important that Hindi is developed in that manner. That is incumbent even in terms of our Constitution where Hindi is declared to be the official language of the country and there is an injunction that Hindi must draw for its development on much that is to be found in other languages of India. That is an approach which I suggest very respectfully to the leaders of Hindi thinking and writing to adopt.

Only the other day, I found sent to me and possibly to every other Member of Parliament—I do not see why I should get it myself and others do not—a report of a speech made somewhere near Allahabad on 20th February, by the Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. बड़ी चीज के बड़े दाम I do not know if it is politically correct for the Information and Broadcasting Ministry to have printed and circulated it. But, literarily, it is very good, very important. I have noticed that the Prime Minister, perhaps because if his having been brought up in a Hindustani atmosphere, tries in his language to bring in the character of the peoples own speech, which contrasts so strangely with so much that I read in some of

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the Hindi monthlies which I find from time to time. I won't name them, because it would be invidious. But, I discover that there is a complete contrast between the Hindi which is officially sponsored, and which is sought to be circulated all over the country and the kind of Hindustani which the Prime Minister speaks and which, even when taken by itself, has got a literary quality of its own. It is very important, therefore, that those who are genuine protagonists of Hindi should remember the vital roots which are essential for the development of Hindi and adjust themselves to the Indian scene where other national languages of the country are also trying to develop, to rise to the fullest stature of their being. That is why I feel that, while to the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, an institution of considerable importance, which has done very important work, by and large, for the last 50 years or so, we should have the highest appreciation and we should offer it every facility for development and we should help it so that it can grow to a higher stature than it has reached already, it is the duty of the Education Ministry to look at the matter from a larger perspective, and look at the other linguistic zones of the country, to look at areas specially like Tamil Nad, which has a great tradition in so far as academies of literature are concerned, which is inhabited by a people with a tremendous pride in their own literature as the oldest living literature of this country. It is necessary for the Government of India to look at these areas and look at the other linguistic zones also to find out where encouragement should be afforded in order that the development of the major national languages of India can be expedited. Therefore, while I feel that I should very willingly support the idea of national recognition to the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, I wish the Government applies its mind very carefully and with a more profound sense to the problems of linguistic development in the Hindi area and elsewhere and takes action accordingly.

These are the observations which suggested themselves to me and I put them before the House for consideration.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Sir, I think the House will certainly feel grateful . .

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मेरा अणु साहब से निवेदन है कि इस अवसर पर वे हिन्दी में भाषण दें। वे अच्छी हिन्दी बोलते हैं।

डा० मा० श्री अणे : अब यह मैं हिन्दी बोल सकता हूँ और अच्छी हिन्दी बोलता हूँ यह तो आपकी राय है।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : कृपा होगी अगर आप हिन्दी में बोलेंगे।

डा० मा० श्री० अणे : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन के सामने आज जो बिल विचारार्थ उपस्थित है उसको लाने के लिए जो परिश्रम हमारे मंत्री जी ने किया है उसके लिए मैं समझता हूँ कि यह हाउस उनको धन्यवाद देगा। कोई भी राष्ट्र जो बनता है उसके कोई चिन्ह अथवा प्रतीक होते हैं। कोई चिन्ह होता है कोई प्रतीक होता है जिसके कि आधार पर यह समझा जाता है कि अमुक व्यक्ति अमुक राष्ट्र का है। किसी भी राष्ट्र के कुछ चिन्ह अथवा सिम्बल्स बन जाते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे भारत राष्ट्र के इस तौर पर ५ प्रतीक हो सकते हैं। पहला हमारा संविधान, दूसरा राष्ट्रध्वज, तीसरा राष्ट्रपति और उसके साथ साथ राष्ट्रभाषा और राष्ट्र नीति। इनके द्वारा विश्व में भारत राष्ट्र समझा जाता है।

अब जहाँ तक राष्ट्रीय संविधान का सम्बन्ध है उसके बारे में कोई तकरार की बात नहीं है और तमाम देश में वह मान्य है। इसी तरह से राष्ट्रध्वज को भी तमाम देश ने मान लिया है। संविधान चूँकि देश

भर में लागू और मान्य है इसलिए देश का जो राष्ट्रपति चुना जाता है उसको भी तमाम देश मानता है। लेकिन जब राष्ट्र भाषा और राष्ट्र लिपि का सबाल सामने आता है तो उसके बारे में इस देश के लोगों के दिमाग में थोड़ी हलचल अवश्य है। संविधान में यह चीज स्वीकार कर ली गई है कि हिन्दुस्तान की आफिशिएल लैंग्वेज हिन्दी भाषा होनी चाहिए जिसकी लिपि देवनागरी होगी। हिन्दी के लिए राष्ट्रभाषा शब्द शायद कुछ उचित न होगा। क्योंकि संविधान में १४ या १५ राष्ट्रभाषाएँ स्वीकार की गई हैं जिनमें हिन्दी भी एक है। अबतत्ता हिन्दी को अन्तर्देशीय और अन्तर्प्रतीय व्यवहार के लिए आफिशिएल लैंग्वेज माना गया है और संविधान में लिखा हुआ है कि आगे चल कर केन्द्रीय सरकार का सारा कामकाज हिन्दी में ही चलेगा। हिन्दी इस देश की बहुसंख्यक जनता की भाषा है और इसलिए ठीक ही इसे भारतीय संघ की राजभाषा घोषित किया गया है।

हिन्दी के प्रचार, विकास और अहिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों के लोगों को हिन्दी का ज्ञान कराने के हेतु यह आवश्यक समझा गया कि उसके वास्ते एक संस्था हो जिसके कि जिम्मे यह सारा काम सौंपा जाय ताकि भविष्य में देश के सब लोग हिन्दी का प्रयोग करने लगे। पहले संविधान में इस के प्रचार और विकास कार्य के लिए दस साल की अवधि रखी गई थी। लेकिन दस वर्ष व्यतीत हो जाने पर यह अनुभव किया गया कि हिन्दी का जितना प्रचार और विकास होना चाहिए था वह नहीं हो पाया है और उसके लिए और ज्यादा वक्त देने की आवश्यकता है। अब सवाल आकर यह पड़ता है कि हिन्दी का विकास और प्रचार ज्यादा से ज्यादा और कम से कम समय में कैसे किया जाये। हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन एक ऐसी संस्था हो सकती है जो कि इस कार्य को कर सकती है लेकिन अभ्यायवश आपसी झगड़ों और गुप रिबेलरीज के कारण वह

अपना कर्तव्य नहीं निभा पायी है। अब अगर हिन्दी के विकास और प्रचार का काम सरकार पर छोड़ा जाता है तो इस सरकार के पास नेशनल प्लानिंग के और अनेकों काम हैं, हजारों काम जहाँ उसे करने हैं उनमें यह हिन्दी का भी एक काम जुड़ जाता है और होता यह है कि जितनी तेजी से यह काम होना चाहिए वह नहीं हो सकता है और आराम से सब काम चलता है। सरकार जिस काम को करना जरूरी समझती है उसको पहले अपने हाथ में लेती है और यह बात पीछे चली जाती है। इसके अलावा उसके सामने पोलिटिकल कंसिडरेशन भी आ जाते हैं और परिणामस्वरूप हिन्दी का सबाल पीछे पड़ जाता है। इसलिए हिन्दी के लिए इस प्रकार की एक संस्था होनी चाहिए जो कि इस काम को करे और हिन्दी के पक्ष में लोकमत बनाने की कोशिश करे। हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन एक ऐसी संस्था हो सकती थी और हम समझते थे कि भारत के स्वाधीन होने के बाद हिन्दी का उत्कर्ष शीघ्रता से होगा और उसके विकास का काम पहले की अपेक्षा अधिक तेजी से चलेगा और संविधान में हिन्दी लागू करने के लिए जो पहले दस वर्ष की अवधि रखी गई थी हम समझते थे कि उसके भीतर यह काम पूरा हो जायगा लेकिन हमें निराशा हुई और व काम अभी तक नहीं हो पाया है। जो कथा हमें बतलाई गई और शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय के भाषण से जो निचोड़ निकला वह हमें बतलाता है कि साहित्य सम्मेलन में आपस में झगड़ेबाजी चली और उसके कारण वह संस्था बेजार सी हो गई। पार्टीबाजी और आपस की तू तू मैं मैं चली और संस्था से जो आशा रखी गई थी वह पूरी नहीं हुई और वह काम नहीं 16 hrs.

हुआ। हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन एक ऐसी संस्था है, जिसके लिए लोगों के मन में बहुत आदर था। महामना मदन मोहन मालवीय और देश के बहुत से राष्ट्रजनों, भक्तों और हिन्दी के विद्वानों ने उसके लिए त्याग किया

[डा० मा० श्री० अणे]

और कर्तव्य भी किया। किन्तु यह खेद की बात है कि ऐसी बड़ी संस्था आज करीब करीब बेकार सी हो कर पड़ी है। कुछ काम तो वह करती है, लेकिन उसके द्वारा जो काम होना चाहिए, वह नहीं हो रहा है इस स्थिति में उस संस्था में सुधार करने और उसको कार्य-क्षम करने की जरूरत थी। यह अच्छी बात है कि उस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिये एक बिल आज इस हाउस में लाया गया है, जिसके द्वारा हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन को एक राष्ट्रीय महत्व की संस्था बनाया जा रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर इस संस्था ने ठीक प्रकार से कार्य किया, तो वह इस राष्ट्र के एक अभिमानास्पद प्रतीक—राष्ट्र-भाषा—को साकार करने में एक बड़ा साधन बन जायगी।

हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने बहुत सांस्कृतिक सेवा की है और आगे भी हम उन से बहुत अपेक्षा करते हैं। भगवान् करे कि उन में इतनी सामर्थ्य और शक्ति हो कि वह उन सब बातों को पूरा कर सकें, जो कि इस बिल में रखी गई हैं और जो हमारी समझ में बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं। इस बिल को लाने के लिए मैं उन को हार्दिक बधाई देना चाहता हूँ।

हिन्दी भाषा के स्वरूप के बारे में बहुत सी बातें कही जाती हैं कि वह कैसी हो और उस में किस प्रकार के शब्दों का प्रयोग किया जाये। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर हिन्दी भाषा में सभी तरह के विचारों को प्रकट करने की सामर्थ्य होगी, तभी वह राष्ट्र-भाषा बन सकेगी। परन्तु इस का मतलब यह नहीं है कि जब तक हिन्दी भाषा इतनी विकसित न हो जाये, तब तक उस को काम में न लाया जाये। अगर कोई व्यक्ति यह कहे कि जब उस को तैरना आयगा, तभी वह नदी में जायगा, तब तो उस को जन्म भर तैरना नहीं आयगा। तैरना तो तभी आता है, जब व्यक्ति पानी में घुसता है और तैरना सीखने की कोशिश करता

है। ऐसा करते करते कुछ समय बाद वह अच्छा तैरने वाला बन जाता है। इसी प्रकार किसी भाषा का विकास, किसी वांगमय का विकास और अभिवृद्धि तभी होती है, जब उस का अभ्यास किया जाता है और लोग उस को अपने काम में लाते हैं। ऐसा करने पर ही जिस तरह का वाङ्मय हम चाहते हैं, वह बन जाता है, पारिभाषिक शब्द तैयार होते जाते हैं और कौनसे शब्द और इंडियम अच्छे हैं और कौन से बुरे हैं, इस का निर्णय हो जाता है। जिस प्रकार डर कर कोशिश न करने पर तैरना नहीं आ सकता है, उसी प्रकार कोई भाषा भी तब तक परिपक्व और विकसित नहीं हो सकती है, जब तक कि उस का प्रयोग न हो। किसी भाषा के परिपक्व होने में साधन लगते हैं और जिस तरह का वाङ्मय हम चाहते हैं, वैसा वांगमय बनाने के लिए कोशिश करनी पड़ती है। अगर इस तरीके से काम किया गया, तो हम अपने उद्देश्य में अवश्य सफल हो जायेंगे।

इस के बाद मुझे यह कहना है कि ऐसी राष्ट्र-भाषा बनाते समय यह भी ख्याल रखना चाहिए कि हिन्दी सारे हिन्दुस्तान की राष्ट्र-भाषा बनने वाली है और हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत सी भाषायें हैं। यह आनन्द की बात है कि हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन का प्रचार हिन्दुस्तान में हुआ है और उस की परीक्षाएँ भी होती हैं। वह सब ठीक है, लेकिन यह ख्याल रखना चाहिए कि हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत से लोग हैं और वे जो भाषायें बोलते हैं, उन के कुछ शब्द भी राष्ट्र-भाषा में आने चाहिए।

आज अंग्रेजी भाषा दुनिया की सब से बड़ी भाषा समझी जाती है और दुनिया भर में उस का प्रसार हुआ है। अगर आप उस को देखें, तो मालूम होगा कि हजारों शब्द उस में घुसे हैं और इस वजह से वह भाषा बहुत समृद्ध हो गई है। हिन्दी का विकास भी हमें इसी तरह करना चाहिए। जब हम देश भर के लोगों से हिन्दी को राष्ट्र-भाषा के रूप में स्वीकार

करने का आग्रह करते हैं, तो फिर यह भी आवश्यक है कि उन की भाषाओं के बहुत से शब्द और उन के वाङ्मय के इंडियम हिन्दी में आने चाहिए। अगर इस तरह से हिन्दी का विकास होगा, तो वह वास्तविक अर्थों में सारे राष्ट्र की भाषा बन जायगी। इस का एक ही तरीका है कि शिक्षा देने वाली संस्थाओं में इस का प्रवेश योग्य समय में करना चाहिए।

हम लोगों में एक न्यूनता रहती है कि जब हम लोग दूसरे देशों में जाते हैं, तो वहां भी अंग्रेजी बोलते हैं। मैं खुद तो बाहर नहीं गया हूं, इस लिए मैं कह नहीं सकता, लेकिन मुझे खबर मिली है कि एक बार रशा में हमारे कुछ लोग गए और जब किसी भाषण का जवाब देने के लिए खड़े हुए, तो अंग्रेजी में बोलने लगे। जब उन से कहा गया कि उन की भाषा अंग्रेजी नहीं है, इस लिए वे अंग्रेजी में नहीं बोल सकते, तो उन्होंने हिन्दी में टूटा-फूटा भाषण किया। विदेशों में भी अपनी भाषा न बोल कर अंग्रेजी बोलने पर लोगों को आश्चर्य होता है।

बहुत बरस पहले की बात है कि मैं शिमला से बम्बई जा रहा था। गाड़ी में मेरे पास जापानी एम्बेसी का कोई बड़ा आफिसर बैठा था। मैं उस वक्त डायरी लिख रहा था। जब उस ने मुझ से पूछा, तो मैं ने उस को बताया कि मैं अंग्रेजी में डायरी लिख रहा हूं। इस पर उस ने कहा कि "जब आप डायरी भी अंग्रेजी में लिखते हैं और अपने घर में खत भी अंग्रेजी में लिखते हैं, तो फिर अपनी भाषा में क्या लिखते हैं? मुझे यह बुरा मालूम हुआ, लेकिन उस की बात सही थी।

किसी राष्ट्र की एकता को बनाए रखने के लिए उस की अपनी भाषा एक बहुत प्रबल साधन है। संस्कृत भाषा से यह काम हो सकता था, लेकिन उस को बहुत कठिन भाषा समझ कर लोगों ने डर कर उस को छोड़ दिया। खैर, अगर उस को कठिन समझ कर छोड़ दिया, तो उस से निकली हुई हिन्दी भाषा को अपनाना चाहिए। हिन्दुस्तान का एक बड़ा

भाग उस को समझता है और बाकी हिन्दुस्तान को भी उस का थोड़ा बहुत परिचय है। अगर थोड़ा बहुत प्रयत्न किया गया, तो सब उस को समझने लगेंगे।

जहां तक हिन्दी भाषा के शब्दों का प्रश्न है, उस में दूसरी चौदह भाषाओं के जो शब्द आ गए हैं, जो बच गए हैं, डाइजेस्ट कर लिए गए हैं, उन को वैसे ही रहने देना चाहिए। उनको निकाल कर, उखाड़ कर फेंकने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। उन के स्थान पर कठिन शब्द काम में लाने की जरूरत नहीं है।

अगर इस दृष्टि से हिन्दी का प्रचार होगा, तो मैं समझता हूं कि अगले दस पंद्रह बरसों में हिन्दी का स्वरूप इतना अच्छा हो जायगा कि उस की प्रतिष्ठा में बहुत वृद्धि हो जायगी। अगर हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन हिन्दी भाषा में अपने विचार व्यक्त करने की क्षमता पैदा करने की दिशा में काम करेगा, तो वह हिन्दी की वास्तविक सेवा होगी। मैं आशा करता हूं कि जो नई राष्ट्रीय महत्व की संस्था बनाई जा रही है, उस के मेम्बर पहले के झगड़ों को छोड़ देंगे और हिन्दी की प्रगति के लिए पूरी शक्ति के साथ काम करेंगे। यह एक अच्छी बात है कि पहले इस के जो मेम्बर होंगे, उन का इलैक्शन नहीं होगा, और इस कारण वहां पर वह गड़बड़ नहीं होगी, जो कि इलैक्शन की वजह से हो जाती है। इलैक्शन एक अच्छी चीज है, लेकिन इस बिल में जो व्यवस्था की गई है, वह वर्तमान परिस्थितियों में ठीक है।

यह काम राष्ट्र की एकता को बनाए रखने के लिए बहुत आवश्यक है। इस का शुभारम्भ करते हुए चुने हुए अच्छे आदमी इस संस्था में रखे जाने चाहिए, उन को काम देना चाहिए और उन की सलाह से काम चलाया जाना चाहिए। इस देश में एक सामान्य राष्ट्रीयता की भावना लाने के लिए प्रयत्न करने की बहुत जरूरत है। उस में विलम्ब हो रहा है। जो लोग हिन्दी बोलने वाले नहीं हैं, उन की सम्मति, सहानुभूति और सक्रिय सहायता मिले, इस बात

[डा० मा० श्री० अग्ने]

की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि भगवान की कृपा से इस में सफलता मिलेगी। इस लिए मैं बहुत आदर से इस बिल का स्वागत और समर्थन करता हूँ।

Shri Oza (Zalawad): The Western Region also may be given an opportunity for ten minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The discussion is not yet concluded. We are still going on with the debate. The Western, Southern, Eastern, Northern, Central and all regions will have their chance.

Dr. Samantsinhar (Bhubaneshwar): Non-Hindi people also may be given a chance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am giving special preference to the hon. Member, as he would have no opportunity in the next Parliament.

अब किसी माननीय सदस्य को पन्द्रह मिनट से अधिक समय लेने का यत्न नहीं करना चाहिये।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: दस दस मिनट होने चाहिए।

श्री त्यागी (देहरादून): दस मिनट पर्याप्त हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: बहुत जल्दी अच्छी बात है। अब माननीय सदस्य दस दस मिनट लें।

श्री भगवानदीन मिश्र।

श्री भ० दी० मिश्र (केसरगंज): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज जो बिल राज्य सभा द्वारा पास होकर इस सदन के सामने विचारार्थ रखा गया है, मैं उसका हृदय से स्वागत करता हूँ।

हमारे माननीय सेठ जी ने हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन के संक्षिप्त इतिहास पर आपके सम्मुख प्रकाश डाला है और बताया है कि इस संस्था ने क्या क्या सेवाएँ की हैं और किन किन महानुभावों का इसे आशीर्वाद प्राप्त हुआ है। वास्तव में हिन्दी साहित्य

सम्मेलन एक ऐसी संस्था है जिस को हमारे महामना मालवीय जी, श्रद्धेय पुरुषोत्तमदास जी टंडन और इन के साथ ही साथ पूज्य गांधी जी का आशीर्वाद इस बात के लिए प्राप्त हुआ है कि हिन्दी भाषा पनप करके सम्पन्न भाषा बने और सम्पन्न भाषा ही नहीं बल्कि देश की एक सर्वोत्तम भाषा बन करके राष्ट्रभाषा का रूप धारण करे। भगवान की कृपा से देश के स्वतंत्र हो जाने के बाद जिस समय संविधान की रचना हुई तो उस में इस भाषा को राष्ट्र भाषा का स्थान दिया गया। तदनुकूल आज भी यह भाषा उत्तरोत्तर पनपती जाती है। इसमें सन्देह नहीं है कि विचारधारायें भिन्न भिन्न होती हैं और राष्ट्र भाषा के सम्बन्ध में जब कोई बात विचाराधीन होती है तो लोग प्रान्तीय भाषाओं का भी जिक्र करते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी के प्रचार के लिए, इसको समुन्नत बनाने के लिए प्रान्तीय भाषायें किसी भी तरह की कोई रुकावट उपस्थित नहीं करती हैं और न ही वे इसकी राह में स्वयं कोई रुकावट सिद्ध होती हैं। प्रान्तीय भाषायें भी हमारी भाषायें हैं और उनको भी हमें समुन्नत बनाना है। लेकिन इसके साथ ही साथ जैसे माननीय सदस्य श्री अग्ने ने कहा है जैसे देश के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय ध्वज आवश्यक है, राष्ट्रपति आवश्यक हैं, उसी तरह से एक राष्ट्र भाषा का होना भी आवश्यक है। जब यह चीज होगी तभी देश की सर्वांगीण उन्नति सम्भव हो सकती है। इसलिए राष्ट्र भाषा को एक सुन्दर रूप देना इस विधेयक का उद्देश्य मालूम पड़ता है।

जिस संस्था पर हम गौर कर रहे हैं, उस संस्था की स्थापना उत्तर प्रदेश में सन् १९१० में वाराणसी में हुई थी। वहाँ पर इस संस्था की स्थापना होना, उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए गौरव की बात है। यह संस्था धीरे धीरे पनपती जा रही है और यह आज इतनी फलफूल चुकी है कि इसकी सभी प्रान्तों में

शाखायें खुल गई हैं, प्रशाखायें खुल गई हैं, हिन्दी भाषा का काफी प्रचार इसके द्वारा हो चुका है। अगर यह आरोप लगाया जाता है कि दूसरी भाषाओं को हम दबाना चाहते हैं तो यह निराधार आरोप है। हम तो चाहते हैं कि सभी भाषायें पनपें और राष्ट्र की एक ऐसी सार्वभौम भाषा हो जिस को हम राष्ट्र भाषा के नाम से पुकार सकें और उसका प्रचार कर सकें।

मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो बिल आज सदन के सामने लाया गया है, इसको बहुत पहले लाया जाना चाहिये था। आज भी, हमारे स्वाधीन होने के इतने वर्ष बाद, अगर यह बिल लाया गया है तो यह स्वागत के योग्य है और हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी इसके लिये बधाई के पात्र हैं।

हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन, एक आदर्श संस्था होते हुए भी, उस में कुछ ऐसे दोष आ गये थे और परस्पर कुछ ऐसा मत वैषम्य पैदा हो गया था जिस की वजह से वह कुछ नग्न सी बनती जाती थी और उसका जो एक सही रूप था वह धीरे धीरे कम होता जाता था। हिन्दी को जब हम ने राष्ट्रभाषा के रूप में स्वीकार कर लिया है और संविधान में इसको स्थान दे दिया है तो हमारे लिए यह अनिवार्य हो गया है कि हम इस भाषा को सम्पन्न बनायें और अगर किसी भाषा या चीज को सम्पन्न बनाना हो तो उसके लिए यह जरूरी है कि सरकार की सद्भावना और सरकार की प्रेरणा व सहानुभूति उस को प्राप्त हो। इसलिए जो बिल आया है वह इस भाषा को सही रूप देने के लिए आया है। जो मत-वैषम्य पैदा हो गया है और जिस के कारण कुछ खराबियां पैदा हो गई हैं और कुछ सही और कुछ गलत प्रचार किया जा रहा है, वे चीजें दूर हों और सही रूप में हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन को स्थान मिले, इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति अगर इस विधेयक के द्वारा हो सके, तो यह एक स्वागतयोग्य बात होगी। सही और

चुने हुए लोगों से इसको प्रेरणा मिले तो यह और भी अच्छा होगा। अगर जो बुराईयां आ गई हैं, उनको दूर कर दिया जाये और गवर्निंग बाडी के जरिये से जो नियम और उपनियम बनें उनके द्वारा हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन का जो असली काम है सारे देश में हिन्दी भाषा का प्रचार करना और हिन्दी को राष्ट्र भाषा बनाने में मदद करना और सम्पन्न और समुन्नत भाषा बनाना, उसमें सफलता बड़ी आसानी से मिल सकती है।

यह देखना भी बहुत आवश्यक है कि कोई भाषा कैसी भाषा होनी चाहिए, किस प्रकार की वह भाषा होनी चाहिए। जब यह सम्पन्न भाषा हो जाये तभी यह राष्ट्र भाषा बन सकती है, इस प्रकार की बातें मेरी समझ के बाहर हैं राष्ट्रभाषा या कोई भी चीज समुन्नत तभी हो सकेगी जब उसको पूरा बल सब तरफ से मिलेगा, पूरी सहायता सब तरफ से आयेगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार का यह दृष्टिकोण आदरणीय है कि इस संस्था को राष्ट्रीय महत्व की संस्था घोषित किया जाये। इस प्रयोजन के हेतु जो बिल यहां रखा है वह जब पास हो जायेगा तो एक गवर्निंग बाडी, एक प्रबन्धकारिणी समिति की स्थापना होगी और वह समिति अपने नियम और उपनियम बनायेगी और उनके द्वारा इस संस्था को सुचारू रूप से अपना कर्तव्य पालन करने में पूरी पूरी प्रेरणा दे सकेगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरह से यह भाषा एक सम्पन्न भाषा बन सकेगी।

किसी भाषा के सम्बन्ध में जो आवश्यक बातें हैं, उनकी ओर अब मैं संकेत करना चाहता हूँ। बहुत अच्छा है जो यह बिल यहां आया है और इसके द्वारा राष्ट्रीय महत्व की संस्था इसको घोषित करने की बात कही गई है। लेकिन मैं देखता हूँ कि आज भी हमें स्वाधीन हुए पंद्रह वर्ष गुजर

[श्री म० दी० मिश्र]

जाने के बाद भी और राष्ट्रभाषा के इतने समुन्नत हो चुकने के बाद भी जिले जिले में, बड़े बड़े शहरों में मानटेसरी स्कूलों की जो स्थापना हुई है, ये स्कूल जो चलाये जा रहे हैं, उनमें से एक में भी हिन्दी भाषा को माध्यम के तौर पर नहीं चलाया जा रहा है, हिन्दी माध्यम को ले कर विद्यालय अभी तक नहीं चल रहे हैं, ऐसी मेरी धारणा है और मैं समझता हूँ कि यह सही धारणा है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि आने वाली जो हमारी पीढ़ी है, आने वाली जो हमारी संतानें हैं, उसके अन्दर अगर हम राष्ट्रीय भावना लाना चाहते हैं, भारतीय संस्कृति पैदा करना चाहते हैं, तो हर जिले में और हर बड़े शहर में हिन्दी भाषा को माध्यम बना करके जो स्कूल चलाये जायें, उन सभी को अधिक से अधिक सम्पन्न बना करके, उनके द्वारा बच्चों को प्रेरणा दी जाये, उनके द्वारा बच्चों को शिक्षा दिलाई जाये। अगर ऐसा किया गया तो थोड़े दिन के अन्दर ही हमारी भारतीय संस्कृति और साथ ही साथ हमारा राष्ट्र अधिक से अधिक उन्नत बन सकेगा।

हमारे गांवों में जो योजनायें चल रही हैं, उनके द्वारा बहुत काम हो रहे हैं। जो लोग गांवों में काम करने के लिए भेजे जाते हैं, उनकी योग्यताओं के बारे में मुझे कुछ कहना है। जो ग्राम सेवक है उसको आप नाम देते हैं "डब्ल्यू" या कुछ ऐसा ही नाम उसका चलता है। आपने बी० डी० ओ० भी वहां पर रखे हैं। बी० डी० ओ० के लिए आपने योग्यता रखी है कि वह ग्रेजुएट होना चाहिए। मैं कहता हूँ कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान के गांवों को आपको समुन्नत बनाना है और चाहते हैं कि योजना के जरिये हिन्दुस्तान ऊंचा उठे तो यह आवश्यक है कि राष्ट्र भाषा के माध्यम से जो लोग डिग्री प्राप्त करें, उन डिग्रियों को मान्यता दे करके उनके प्रमाणपत्रों को मान्यता दे करके, उनको

नौकरी देने में प्राथमिकता दें। ऐसे लोगों के द्वारा अगर गांवों में काम करवाया जाये तो उनका वेष, उनकी भाषा, उनका तरीका ऐसा होगा जो ग्राम किसान से मिलता जुलता होगा, ग्राम किसान के साथ सहानुभूति वाला होगा, और साथ ही साथ आकर्षणकारी भी होगा।

इसी तरह से हिन्दी पढ़ाने के लिए जो प्रोफेसर कालेजों में रखे जाते हैं उनकी भी प्राथमिक योग्यता अंग्रेजी की एम० ए० को माना जाता है। अगर हिन्दी का वह रत्न है, या हिन्दी का विशारद है, तो उसको इस पोस्ट के लिए योग्य नहीं समझा जाता है और प्राथमिक योग्यता वह नहीं रखता है, ऐसा कहा जाता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट को ऐसी जगहों के लिए हिन्दी के विशारदों को, हिन्दी के रत्नों को प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए। दूसरी भाषाओं का ज्ञान अगर हो तो बहुत अच्छा है नहीं तो इनको ही प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए। हिन्दी तभी सम्पन्न हो सकेगी अगर आप उसको प्राथमिकता देंगे, उसकी योग्यता पाये हुए लोगों को समुचित स्थान देंगे।

अन्त में मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह हिन्दी को प्राथमिकता दें और अगर उन्होंने ऐसा किया तो हिन्दी एक सम्पन्न भाषा बहुत जल्दी बन जायेगी। मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि जो बाल विद्यालय खोले जायें, उनमें हिन्दी माध्यम आप रखें और अगर ऐसा किया गया तो आगे चल कर भविष्य में हमारा देश अधिक सम्पन्न और सच्चे अर्थों में भारतीय संस्कृति का प्रतीक बन सकेगा।

Dr. Samantsinhar: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I pay my parting tributes and felicitations to our Education Minister because he was the pioneer in revolutionising the country by introducing his Primary Edu-

cation Act. This is also another instance whereby he is bringing-national integration to the whole country.

While saying this I am reminded of one thing. The people at large, and we the representatives of the people, the Members of Parliament, particularly, those who were thinking that this lame duck session would be really lame, but is not that, it is actually running. If actually there was so much of business for this session, I do not know why the last session was closed earlier due to want of business. This shows that proper adjustment between the departments of government is not there.

However, coming to the Bill, I know nothing about this Hindi Sahitya Sammelan. I was thankful to Dr. Govind Das who has given a synopsis of its history. When this Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha, I wanted the Library and also the Education Ministry to supply me with a history of this institution. But that was not possible. However, I have given some amendments to certain clauses and they will be referred to when they come up here. While saying this, I would request the hon. Minister at least to shift the headquarters of this institution to some of the southern States, particularly to Hyderabad in Andhra.

Shri Raghunath Singh: A good idea.

Dr. Samantsinhar: Because in the non-Hindi States this disintegration is more acute. Particularly, in the southern States they think that Hindi is being imposed on them. The spread of Hindi is more required in the non-Hindi States than in the Hindi States. My humble opinion is that if the headquarters is shifted to Hyderabad and a small establishment is kept in Allahabad as a memento that will serve the purpose very well. I hope Dr. Shrimali, the Education Minister, will kindly realise the intention behind this.

2061 (Ai) LS—7.

You all know that now there is a great change in all languages of the world. Hindi is one of the oldest languages; and it is also the language of a great nation. We are 43 crores now, and such a language must be based on scientific lines. It must be consistent with the present development of other languages. It is a good thing that this institution has been given all-India recognition. I hope this institution will look into this aspect and see that there is scientific development of the Hindi language.

It is difficult for us to know the sex of the Hindi word. I wanted to speak in Hindi; but I was afraid that I may be committing mistakes by not knowing the gender of the words. So, that aspect must be properly gone into by this institution.

Besides, there are a lot of structural reforms needed. Reforms in the script is required. Printing technology has developed much and our civilisation would depend much on printing. So, I hope this institution would also facilitate script reform according to the present technology in printing. However, it is a good thing and I hope this Bill will give more incentive to people to learn Hindi. More money should be placed at their disposal. While saying this, I also want to say that one thing has been provided in this Bill regarding accounts. It has become a fashion now with the Government to hide things from the Parliament. All account matters must come before Parliament. When money is being spent from the Consolidated Funds of India, what harm is there if the whole matter is placed before the Parliament. So, it must come to this House and it should be laid on the Table in the Parliament, both the Houses, so that the representatives of the people may go into them. On the whole I think it is a good measure and I thank the hon. Minister for bringing it.

श्री त्यागी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इस बात की बहुत खुशी है कि यह बिल आज आया। मुझे याद पड़ता है कि संविधान बन रहा था। उस समय हिन्दी को उसमें लाने के लिये मुझ को भी खास तौर से बहुत सी लड़ाइयाँ लड़नी पड़ीं थीं। लेकिन मुझे एक बात का अफसोस है कि इस बीच में इतने वर्ष बीत गये और हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार ने हिन्दी को खराब कर दिया। जिस तरह अंग्रेजी का तर्जुमा हिन्दी में होना शुरू हुआ और जिस तरह से रेडियो पर हिन्दी बोलना शुरू हुआ उस ढंग ने हिन्दी के विरोधी बहुत बना दिये। जिस समय संविधान बना था उस समय सारा हिन्दुस्तान करीब करीब हिन्दी को स्वीकार कर चुका था।

भाषा कहते हैं उस को जो बोली जाती है। जो लिखी जाती है वह भाषा नहीं है। बोलने वाली चीज का तर्जुमा हमें लिखना पड़ता है लेकिन भाषा का आरम्भ बोलने से है। तो जो बोली हम बोलते हैं

Shri Thanu Pillai (Tirunelveli): May I request the hon. Member to speak in English if he could?

Shri Tyagi: I would like to oblige my friends from the South. My English is bad; even then I will try.

I was saying that bhasha means the spoken language and not written language; writing comes after the speech. First man learnt to speak and then it was rendered into books or in writing.

Dr. M. S. Aney: That was not so with English when it was taught to us.

Shri Tyagi: It is a foreign language I was saying for Hindi.

Unfortunately during these few years we have translated Hindi in such a wild manner that we had created a lot of opponents to Hindi. Hindi fanatics have really done damage to the cause of Hindi. I must confess that. When the Constitution was enacted Hindi was practically universally accepted all over the country as our national language. Now, linguistic fears and linguistic feuds have started in India and it is time that we carried through Hindi in the softest manner so that it may not annoy other States. For this reason, I submit that the Central Government must take pretty good care to see that the translations into Hindi of various documents, books etc. are not entrusted to persons who do not know Hindi actually. They want to show their wisdom or learning by bringing in new words from Sanskrit, spoiling those words and put them as Hindi words. They are not understood. I saw the Gazette of India and the Gazette of the U.P. Government; it is difficult to read even one paragraph. I was a fanatic supporter of Hindi and I must confess that I preferred to have the English literature rather than Hindi because it is not possible for me to read it. I can understand English better than Hindi of that kind. I know Hindi well; I am also a small writer; sometimes I write articles and they are appreciated by those people who really love Hindi. But here there are the highest Hindi pandits and they are spoiling Hindi. It is a good thing if we entrust these things to the Hindi Sammelan. It has done good service. Now they have started translating even such words as the 'station master'; they would not allow that word to remain. For instance, we cannot say "station master". We cannot say "train." So, if we are puritans, pure Hindi speakers, we must translate the word into "Gadi ka Malik" or something like that. We have learnt Hindi in the proper way, the type of Hindi which has become our natural speech. If these words are discarded, I am afraid I shall become an opponent of Hindi.

It is not after all something which we should look at with fanaticism. Hindi must be a popular language which should be appreciated by all people.

I find one thing in this Bill. There is a little lacuna which I noticed. We have not cared to put in anything which would control the standard of Hindi. We have left that work to a private society to do. That means Government have nothing to do in this matter except appointing a few Secretaries or some representatives of the Ministry.

As in the case of the universities, I think there should have been some clause to control the standard of various examinations which the Sammelan will be holding for its pupils. We must have some control over the examinations and see up to what standard Hindi will go or will have to be kept when there is a degree.

Similarly, greater control about the pattern of Hindi is needed to start with. We cannot leave it to a private society to do as they like. Government must have some control over the pattern and the type of Hindi we want to propagate. If we leave it to the societies themselves, the societies will be changing because in the age of democracy, there will be democratic societies which will go with the elections, as the Government also goes with them. I therefore suggest that there should be clause introduced, which will control the type of Hindi we want to propagate. There should also be another clause to control the standard of various examinations we are suggesting.

Along with it, I would again remind and insist that the translators in the Government of India should not translate Hindi in a manner which will make Hindi unpopular. It has been made unpopular. Mohammedans and other people cannot really understand the present Hindi because they and their children have

never spoken like that. Every word now written in Hindi is one which I have never spoken. How can I then understand it? Our Hindi dictionary is not so easy to consult as the English dictionary is. Sometimes when difficult words come, it becomes difficult to find it out. It is beyond reach.

The Kashmiri residents do not understand your Hindi. Luckily I was under the impression that Shri Jawaharlal Nehru did not know Hindi. I once asked him, "Do you read Hindi?" He shouted at me and said, "What do you mean? I learnt Sanskrit in my boyhood." I never knew. There are Sanskrit pandits in Kashmir. But most of the Kashmir people will not understand the Hindi of the type which is being translated in the offices. The people of western Uttar Pradesh will not understand it. The Delhi people will not understand it. The people of the Punjab cannot understand it. What is this Hindi if the biggest chunk of the country, speaking Hindi, cannot follow your Hindi? So, Hindi must be one which could be universally followed and understood and appreciated.

I can go up to the extent that Shri Prakash Vir Shastri does. I think he speaks the most beautiful Hindi in the House. I appreciate it and I can go to that length, but not beyond it.

With these words, I support the Bill.

श्री बलराज मधोक (नई दिल्ली) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ और मैं माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस विधेयक को इस सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत किया।

हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन देश की एक बड़ी प्राचीन संस्था है जिसने हिन्दी के विकास में, हिन्दी की तरक्की में, बहुत बड़ा योगदान दिया है। हिन्दी आज किसी एक प्रान्त की भाषा नहीं है, वह राष्ट्र भाषा है, वह

[श्री बलराज मधोक]

देश की भाषा है। इसलिए हिन्दी का विकास राष्ट्रीय कार्य है और जो कोई संस्था इस कार्य में योग देती है वह राष्ट्रीय संस्था है और उसको केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिए। परन्तु हमको यह विचार करना होगा कि वह हिन्दी जिसका हम विकास करने जा रहे हैं और जो हमने राष्ट्र भाषा घोषित की है, उसको राष्ट्र भाषा बनाने के बजाए हम उसकी टांगें तो नहीं खींच रहे हैं। इसी अवस्था में वह भाषा कैसे बढ़ेगी।

हिन्दी का राष्ट्र भाषा होने का दावा मुख्य रूप में इस बात से है कि वह देश के अन्दर सबसे अधिक लोगों द्वारा बोली और समझी जाती है। हिन्दी का साहित्य बंगला भाषा के साहित्य से अछड़ा है या तामिल के साहित्य से अछड़ा है, ऐसा दावा करना गलत होगा। कुछ लोग कह सकते हैं कि कुछ प्रान्तीय भाषाओं का साहित्य शायद हिन्दी से अधिक होगा। लेकिन इसके बावजूद हिन्दी को राष्ट्र भाषा बनाने की बात कही गयी केवल हमारे संविधान में ही नहीं लेकिन उससे पहले ही अनेक लोग ऐसे हुए जिन्होंने हिन्दी को राष्ट्र भाषा स्वीकार किया हालांकि वे स्वयं लोग हिन्दी भाषी नहीं थे। इस देश में सब से पहले जिस युग द्रष्टा ने हिन्दा को राष्ट्र भाषा का स्थान दिया और उसके प्रचार के लिए पग उठाया, वह महर्षि दयानन्द सरस्वती थे जो स्वयं गुजराती थे और जिनकी मातृभाषा हिन्दो नहीं बल्कि गुजराती थी। और वह संस्कृत के पंडित थे। दूसरे सज्जन जिन्होंने हिन्दी को राष्ट्र भाषा बनाने में योगदान किया वह एक बंगाली सज्जन थे जिनका इस वक्त मुझे नाम याद नहीं आता। इस प्रकार जो हिन्दी भाषा भाषी नहीं थे परन्तु जिनमें राष्ट्रीय भावना थी उन्होंने कहा कि चूंकि हिन्दी ही देश में सब से अधिक बोली और समझी जाती है, इसलिए यही देश की भाषा बन सकती है और देश को

जोड़ सकती है। किसी भी देश के अन्दर, अगर उसको एक करना है, तो एक ऐसी भाषा रहनी चाहिए। एक समय था जब कि यह काम संस्कृत ने किया, एक समय था जब कि यह काम पाली ने किया। लेकिन आज संस्कृत और पाली बोलचाल की भाषा नहीं आज हिन्दी सारे देश के अन्दर बोली और समझी जाती है और यह सारे देश को एकता के सूत्र में बांध सकती है। लेकिन हिन्दी यह काम तभी कर सकती है जब कि वह ऐसी भाषा हो कि सभी लोग उसको अपनाना चाहें। आज की जो हिन्दी है वह खड़ी बोली है और यह राष्ट्र भाषा बनने के योग्य इसी लिए बनी कि वह किसी खास प्रान्त की बोलचाल की भाषा नहीं है। आप भारत के भिन्न भिन्न प्रान्तों में जिनकी भाषा हिन्दी कही जाती है देखें तो आपको मालूम होगा कि कहीं पंजाबी बोलचाल की भाषा है, कहीं अवधी बोलचाल की भाषा है, कहीं मैथिली बोलचाल की भाषा है, कहीं छत्तीसगढ़ी बोलचाल की भाषा है। और इन भाषाओं का अपना अलग अलग साहित्य है। उन भाषाओं ने बड़े बड़े साहित्यकार और कवि पैदा किये हैं और खड़ी बोली इन सब को लेकर चलती है। अगर आप देखें तो हमारी अनेक भाषाओं में जैसे अवधी, मैथिली, पंजाबी, गुजराती आदि में संस्कृत के बहुत से शब्द भरे हैं और वे अपने अपने ढंग से बोली जाती हैं। हिन्दी भाषा भाषी प्रान्तों में खड़ी बोली नहीं बोली जाती। इसी लिए यह कहना सही नहीं होगा कि खड़ी बोली हिन्दी उत्तर प्रदेश या बिहार की भाषा है। खड़ी बोली हिन्दो उसी प्रकार उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की भाषा है जिस प्रकार कि गुजरात की, महाराष्ट्र की और तामिलनाडु आदि की भाषा है। इसी प्रकार यह आन्ध्र और केरल की भी भाषा है और पंजाब की भी भाषा है। यह भाषा आम बोलचाल की भाषा कहीं भी नहीं है। हिन्दी में संस्कृत के शब्द हैं

और जो देश की अन्य प्रान्तीय भाषायें हैं उनमें भी संस्कृत के बहुत से शब्द मिले हुए हैं, केवल उनके बोलने में अन्तर है। इसलिए यदि सही मानों में हिन्दी को राष्ट्रभाषा बनाना है तो हिन्दी की जो डिक्शनरी बनायी जाए उसमें जो अन्य भाषाओं में शब्द बोले जाते हैं, मुख्य रूप से जो संस्कृत के शब्द हैं, उनको भी शामिल किया जाए यद्यपि उनका रूप अलग अलग बन गया है, और जब हिन्दी लिखी जाए तो वे शब्द उनमें काम में लाए जाएं। जब इस प्रकार का रूप हिन्दी का बनेगा तो उसके लिए एक पंजाबी कहेगा कि इसमें मेरा भी योगदान है, एक गुजराती कहेगा कि इसमें मेरा भी योगदान है, एक तमिल कहेगा कि इसमें मेरा भी योगदान है और इस प्रकार इस भाषा के प्रति जो आज एक अविश्वास की भावना पैदा हो रही है वह दूर हो जाएगी और हिन्दी भाषा सब की सांझी भाषा बन जाएगी। आज हिन्दी के प्रति लोगों की यह भावना नहीं है। और जब तक यह भावना रहेगी तब तक हिन्दी के विकास के मार्ग में रुकावटें रहेंगी। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि साहित्य सम्मेलन का जो गर्वनिंग बोर्ड बनाया जाए उसके अन्दर जो अहिन्दी भाषी प्रान्त हैं उनके भी विद्वान शामिल किये जायें ताकि वे हिन्दी में वह पृष्ठ ला सकें जिसकी आवश्यकता है। तभी सबको हिन्दी अपनी भाषा मालूम होगी।

आज हालत यह है कि जब मैं हिन्दी बोलता हूं तो कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि तुम पंजाबी हिन्दी बोलते हो। यह सही है कि मेरा एक्सेंट उन से भिन्न है। इसी तरह अगर एक काश्मीरी हिन्दी बोलेगा तो उस का अपना एक खास एक्सेंट होगा, बंगाली हिन्दी बोलेगा तो उस का अपना एक खास एक्सेंट होगा। जब कोई इस प्रकार की बात करता है तो हम को यह सुन कर दुःख होता है और ये ही लोग हिन्दी के प्रति विरोध की भावना

पैदा कराने में सहायक होते हैं जो समझते हैं कि हमी हिन्दी के पंडित हैं।

हम को सारे देश के लिये एक सांझी भाषा बनानी है जिस को सभी अपनी समझें। मैं आप को एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। जब स्वर्गीय श्री श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी जनसंघ के प्रधान बने तो उन को अच्छी हिन्दी बोलना नहीं आती थी। उन्होंने ने हम से कहा कि मेरे लिए हिन्दी की डिक्शनरी लाओ ताकि मैं ठीक हिन्दी बोलना सीख सकूं। हम ने उन से कहा कि आप हिन्दी बोलिए और जो शब्द आप को हिन्दी का मालूम न हो उस की जगह आप बंगला भाषा का शब्द बोलिये। और हम ने देखा कि एक साल के अन्दर वह इतने अच्छे हिन्दी के वक्ता हो गये कि जो हिन्दी के बड़े बड़े वक्ता थे वे भी उन के आगे मात हो गये।

तो देश की सभी भाषाओं के शब्दों को ले कर हम को एक सांझी हिन्दी का विकास करना होगा। परन्तु एक बात जरूरी है। बोलचाल की भाषा और साहित्य की भाषा में हम को अन्तर करना होगा। बोलचाल की भाषा और साहित्य की भाषा इन दोनों में दुनिया के और स्थानों में भी अन्तर रहता है। हर जगह बोलचाल की भाषा और साहित्य की भाषा में अन्तर रहता है। हम रेडियो पर बोलचाल की भाषा का उपयोग करें और अन्य जगह भी उस का उपयोग करें लेकिन साहित्य यदि तैयार करना हो तो हमें पारिभाषिक शब्दों का प्रयोग करना पड़ेगा और वे जरूर क्लिष्ट होंगे। साहित्य की भाषा थोड़ी सी क्लिष्ट जरूर रहेगी।

श्री त्यागी : अंग्रेजी में बहुत कम फर्क है।

श्री बलराज मधोक : फर्क वहां भी है लेकिन चूंकि हम इंग्लिस्तान में रहते नहीं इसलिये हमें उस का पता नहीं लगता। इंग्लिस्तान के अन्दर जो इंग्लिश बोली

[श्री बलराज मधोक]

जाती है उस में और अंग्रेजी साहित्य में प्रयुक्त होने वाली भाषा में अन्तर रहता है। इतने अन्तर का माजिन तो हमें देना ही होगा लेकिन जहां मैं यह कहता हूं वहां मैं इस चीज से इन्कार नहीं करता कि हिन्दी जितनी क्लिष्ट वहां पर इस्तेमाल होती है उसे कम क्लिष्ट किया जा सकता है और यदि हम ऐसा करते हैं तो यह बहुत बड़ी सेवा होगी। उस में हम कोशिश यह करें कि हमारी जो विभिन्न प्रान्तीय भाषायें हैं वे भी हिन्दी के समान हमारी राष्ट्र भाषायें हैं उन के शब्दों का इस्तेमाल हम हिन्दी भाषा में अधिक करें ताकि सही मायनों में हिन्दी देश की सांझी भाषा बन सके।

जहां तक उर्दू का ताल्लुक है हमारे आनरेबल मेम्बर श्री मुकर्जी ने उर्दू की बड़ी बकालत की है . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय पूरा हो चुका है।

श्री बलराज मधोक : मैं आप की इजाजत से ५ मिनट का समय लेना चाहूंगा क्योंकि यह ऐसा विषय है जिस पर निवेदन करना मेरे लिये बहुत आवश्यक है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : हाउस ने दस मिनट का समय तय किया है मैं क्या कर सकता हूं।

श्री बलराज मधोक : मैं दो, चार मिनट में ही खत्म किये देता हूं।

उर्दू वास्तव में हिन्दी की ही एक शैली है। कोई भी भाषा वर्न्स (verbs) के द्वारा जानी जाती है। अब उर्दू के वर्न्स सारे वही हैं जोकि हिन्दी के हैं। परन्तु जब बाहर के लोग आये तो उन्होंने ने वर्न्स तो यहां के इस्तेमाल किये और चूँकि वह तुर्की, अरबी और फारसी जानते थे इसलिये उन्होंने ने बाकी शब्द उन के इस्तेमाल किये। यह

उर्दू शब्द स्वयं तुर्की भाषा का ही शब्द है। तुर्की भाषा में आर्मी के लिये फौज के लिये उर्दू शब्द का प्रयोग होता है। उर्दू लश्करी भाषा थी जिसे कि लश्कर में जो बाहर के लोग थे यहां के लोगों से मिलने जुलने में इस्तेमाल करते थे। वर्न्स वे लोग यहां के बोलते थे और नाउंस (nouns) दूसरे बोलते थे। जिस प्रकार से टोमी इंग्लिश होती थी उसी तरीके से यह टोमी हिन्दी या उर्दू बनी। इसलिये उर्दू को अगर टोमी हिन्दी कहें तो ज्यादा अच्छा रहेगा। अब इस उर्दू भाषा को इस देश के एक विशेष सम्प्रदाय ने अपना लिया और कहने लगे कि यह हमारी भाषा है। महाराष्ट्र में रहने वाले उस सम्प्रदाय के लोगों द्वारा वहां पर उर्दू स्कूल खोले जाने की मांग की जाने लगी। इसी तरह से गुजरात, पंजाब आदि में उस सम्प्रदाय के लोगों द्वारा उर्दू स्कूल खोले जाने की मांग की जाने लगी। हम लोग भी उन के वोट प्राप्त करने के लिये कह देते हैं कि ठीक है उन की भाषा उर्दू है। अब मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि एक बंगाली मुसलमान की भाषा कहां से उर्दू हो गई? गुजराती मुसलमान की भाषा उर्दू कैसे हो गई? और तामिलनाडु के मुसलमान की भाषा उर्दू कैसे हो गई? वहां के लिये उर्दू स्कूल खोलने की मांग की जाती है। अब उर्दू का सम्बंध यदि एक फिरके विशेष से रक्खा जाता है तो उर्दू का विरोध होगा। उर्दू आज देश के अन्दर प्रयकतावादी मनो-वृत्तियों की परिचायक बन गयी है और जब तक यहां उर्दू सेप्रेटिस्ट और प्रयकतावादी वृत्तियों की परिचायक है तब तक इस देश में उर्दू का विरोध कायम रहेगा। हमें भी उर्दू से प्यार है लेकिन इस प्रयकतावादी वृत्ति को पहले इससे दूर करना होगा...

श्री त्यागी : अगर हिन्दी आसान कर दें तो उर्दू वालों को उतनी दिक्कत नहीं पड़ेगी।

श्री बलराज मधोक : वह बात नहीं है । कारण वह नहीं है । कारण दूसरा है । अब पंजाबी भाषा तमाम पंजाब वालों की भाषा है लेकिन सिक्खों ने यह कह कर कि पंजाबी उनकी ही भाषा है इस प्रथकतावादी वृत्ति का परिचय देकर पंजाबी भाषा के विकास को अवरोध कर दिया है । जिस प्रकार से पंजाबी केवल सिक्खों की भाषा न होकर सारे पंजाब के निवासियों की भाषा है इसकी विपरीत उर्दू कुछ लोगों की अरबी, फारसी से प्रभावित लोगों की भाषा है । यह आम लोगों की भाषा नहीं है । यह किसी प्रदेश की भाषा भी नहीं है । इसे लोगों की भाषा कहना गलत बात है । यह लश्करी भाषा थी । यह वास्तव में हिन्दी की एक ही शैली है और एक अच्छी और सुन्दर शैली है । हम उसका वैलकम करते हैं परन्तु उर्दू के हिमायतियों द्वारा जिस प्रकार उसकी वकालत की जाती है वह वकालत करना उर्दू से दोस्ती करना नहीं बल्कि दुश्मनी करना है । उर्दू को एक सम्प्रदाय विशेष की भाषा न बना कर हिन्दी की एक शैली के रूप में उसका विकास किया जाये तो उसका विरोध कम हो सकता है ।

लिपि के बारे में इस विधेयक के अन्दर यह कहा गया है कि सम्मेलन का उद्देश्य—

“to work for the promotion and development and advancement of Devanagari and to print and publish literature of other Indian languages in Devanagari script.”

भी होगा । सम्मेलन यह काम भी करेगा । इस देश के अन्दर यदि हम लोग चाहते हैं कि हिन्दी का विकास हो तो हमें एक सांझी लिपि का निर्माण करना होगा । अभी कल या परसों ही हमने अखबार में यह चीज पढ़ी कि पाकिस्तान के जनरल अय्यूब खां ने कहा है कि ईस्ट बंगाल वालों में जो प्रथकतावादी मनो-

वृत्ति घर कर गयी है उसके लिये यह आवश्यक है कि बंगला लिपि वहां से हटा दी जाये और उसके स्थान पर परशियन लिपि या अरबी लिपि कर दी जाये । अब वह इसके करने में कामयाब होंगे या नहीं यह दूसरी बात है लेकिन एक बात निश्चित है कि लिपि का देश को जोड़ने और अलग अलग भाषाभाषी लोगों को एक साथ लाने में बड़ा भाग होता है । एक लिपि होने से भाषायें खत्म नहीं होती हैं । सारे योरप के अन्दर अलग अलग भाषाएँ हैं । जर्मन भाषा अलग है, इटैलियन भाषा अलग है, फ्रेंच भाषा अलग है लेकिन लिपि उनकी एक है । एक लिपि होने के कारण इटैलियन भाषा का विकास रुक गया है या जर्मन भाषा का विकास रुक गया है ऐसी बात नहीं है । सारे रूस के अन्दर बहुत सी भाषाएँ हैं परन्तु वहां सब जगह रूसी लिपि कर दी गई है । उजबिकिस्तान में और अन्य जगह रूसी लिपि कर दी है । इसलिये भारत के अन्दर अपनी लिपियां रहें । वे अच्छी लिपियां हैं । गुरुमुखी, बंगला और तामिल लिपि सब अच्छी लिपियां हैं । यह हमारे देश की लिपियां हैं और यह सब राष्ट्रीय लिपियां हैं और हम इन सब से प्यार करते हैं । लेकिन इनके साथ साथ एक सांझी लिपि का विकास होना आवश्यक है । मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाते हुये कहना चाहूंगा कि सरकार की नीति एक सांझी लिपि के निर्माण की होनी चाहिये और वह सांझी लिपि देवनागरी लिपि ही हो सकती है । देश के अन्दर उसको बढ़ाया जाये । सब लिटरेचर उसमें छपा जाये ताकि देश की सभी प्रादेशिक भाषाओं का विकास हो सके और हिन्दी का विरोध भी कम हो सके ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Oza. No hon. Member shall be called.....

Sardar A. S. Salgal (Janjgir): Sir, the time for this be extended from two hours to three hours. You can take the sense of the House and if the House agrees, you can extend the time.

An Hon. Member: Yes, Sir. It should be one hour more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I was just going to announce that no hon. Member shall be called if he depends entirely on his chit having been sent to me. Unless an hon. Member rises in his seat, I would not call him.

As regards extension of time, Sardar Saigal need not have any concern on that account. If there are speakers, I will extend the time.

Now, Shri Oza.

Shri Oza: Sir, this Bill seeks to achieve two objects. One is to salvage, or rather resurrect, an institution which has been rendering very good service in this country for the last 50 years. We know that this institution is in great troubles today because of internal dissensions. The matter is in the hands of the Receiver. It has gone to a court of law. It is in the fitness of things that Government should go to the rescue of such an old institution and try to save it because, as I have said, it has rendered good service for the spread of Hindi.

But, incidentally, this Bill also seeks to confer the status of national importance on this institution. The hon. Minister, while initiating the debate, said that this institution had the blessings of Gandhiji. It is true that at one stage this institution had the blessings of our *Rashtrapita*, the Father of our Nation. But, if we look back at history, we find that when Gandhiji came from Africa there was foreign rule in this country and he saw that this institution was doing very good national service in spreading Hindi in all spheres of our cultural life. So he lent his support to this institution. Thanks to his support the Sammelan achieved some national importance and shifted its headquarters to Wardha. But it is also a historical fact that Gandhiji had his own differences of opinion with this institution and he walked

out of it almost. He was not associated with this institution in his later days. What was the reason? We should learn from history why our *Rashtrapita* dissociated himself from this institution at a particular stage. That is why so many hon. friends here have pointed out to this House that there was too much of an emphasis on Hindi being Sanskritised, that is, being put into particular form which were not discernible or intelligible to the vast masses of people who were speaking Hindi. It was rather evolved in libraries and reading rooms. National language can be a language which flows from the Himalayas of the people. It cannot be manufactured in reading rooms and libraries. The Hindi that the people speak becomes the national language. Instead of developing the Hindi language, as was pointed out by my hon. friends, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, Shri Tyagi and others, this Sammelan put more emphasis on Sanskritisation of Hindi with the result that feelings were alienated and Gandhiji himself had to part company in a way. There were some other reasons. The Prime Minister, while speaking on this question of national language, has observed at one place:

"I would submit to this House and more especially to our colleagues from the Hindi-speaking areas, that, if there is one thing—there are many forces at work in favour of the spread of Hindi and they are spreading Hindi and it is becoming richer—that is going to come in their way, that is sometimes their over-enthusiasm and the way they approach this subject which irritates, and rightly irritates others. It irritates me. I do not know about non-Hindi-speaking areas."

The non-Hindi-speaking areas are one with our Prime Minister. They also feel irritated at the way Hindi is being developed today by the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan. I think they will learn a lesson from this. It is said that "the greatest enemies of a pro-

phet are his disciples." It is rightly said that the greatest enemies of Hindi are the persons who will put too much emphasis on Sanskritised Hindi, as my hon. friend Shri Tyagi pointed out.

As the Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha, it was in a different form. But, fortunately, clause 6 has been amended and there are some clauses added which is a sort of a redeeming feature. There is one sub-clause (a) which has been added by the Rajya Sabha which says:

"to promote the spread of Hindi language and to develop it and secure its enrichment in the manner indicated in article 351 of the Constitution;"

This is a very healthy amendment that has been accepted by the hon. Minister and I congratulate him on that. I wish that they will take care to see that Hindi is developed in the way in which this sub-clause contemplates and the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan is not allowed to pursue its old line of spreading Hindi. If it does so, I am sure, as the Prime Minister pointed out, it will irritate the people, and it will antagonise them and instead of rendering good service to the spread of Hindi, it will do just the reverse.

We know Shri Magan Bhai Desai, a prominent educationist. My hon. friend also knows him very well. He has taken a lot of interest in this. He was also a Member of the Official Language Commission. He has also rendered great service in the field of education and for the spread of Hindi in Gujarat and other regions. While referring to this Bill, he has observed in his famous weekly, *Satyagraha* thus. I will, for the benefit of my friends, translate it in English:

"If the Government thinks that it will be able to undertake the task of spreading Hindi through the Sammelan, it errs."

He did not know that this amendment has been brought. He was looking at the Bill as it was introduced in the Rajya Sabha:

"It will only thereby give a stamp of approval to Hindi imperialism which will result in set back to Hindi. There will be slogans of English Zindabad. Though English will not be able to survive thereby, there will be utter confusion. There will be neither English nor Hindi."

This is what an eminent educationist, who has devoted his life for the spread of Hindi, observed, looking at the Bill as it was originally introduced in the Rajya Sabha. Fortunately, it has been amended and I am sure, the utmost emphasis will be put by the Minister to see that the governing body carries out the provisions of sub-clause (a) of clause 6. Otherwise, this will not serve the purpose at all. While resurrecting a body which, as I said, has rendered yeoman service in the spread of Hindi, we will be stamping it with national importance even though it will be carrying its policy which will be detrimental to the spread of Hindi.

Another clause has been added in this Bill by the Rajya Sabha. It is sub-clause (j) of clause 6. It says:

"Subject to the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder, the Sammelan shall perform the following functions, namely:—

- (j) to co-operate with other institutions having objects similar to those of the Sammelan, in such manner as may be conducive to their common objects;"

I hope that this will not be taken to be a nominal rule, but genuine co-operation will be sought from other institutions in this country which are interested in the spread of Hindi. In

[Shri Oza]

the south, there is the Dakshin Hindi Sabha. There is also the Gujarat Vidya Peeth in Gujarat which is spreading Hindi in the western region. It is rendering yeoman service in the way in which the Rashtrapita wished. They do not confine Hindi to a particular section, but take it as it is spoken by millions of people. That way, the language is enriched. It has been doing good work. That was a matter which was also referred to by Kaka Saheb Kalelkar to whose speech Dr. Govind Das referred while speaking on this Bill. But there is hardly anything on which we can differ from what Kaka Saheb has said in the Upper House, and I entirely endorse the views expressed by him. I am sure that those who are interested in Hindi will be doing a really good service to Hindi if they adopt a liberal attitude and enrich the language and not confine it to a particular thing. As our Rashtrapita has pointed out, language flows from millions of people; it flows from the Himalayas and goes to the plains, and that way, it gets enriched, as it is spoken in bazars, in shops, in trams, in restaurants etc. If we enrich Hindi in that way, then it will serve the purpose, and this Bill also shall be deemed to have served its purpose.

Therefore, I welcome this Bill as it has emerged from Rajya Sabha.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy (Vellore): I welcome this Bill whole-heartedly because it has been long overdue. This is an important Bill seeking to make this institution an institution of national importance and to provide for its incorporation and other matters connected therewith, several provisions have been embodied in this Bill. This being an important Bill, the hon. Minister could have deferred its consideration to the Third Lok Sabha when the House will be full and most of the Members would have offered many of their valuable criticisms for the benefit of the House.

Shri Thimmaiah (Kolar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): But the hon. Member would not have offered.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: While commending this Bill for the consideration of the House, I may be permitted to say a few words regarding the difficulties in implementing it.

The first enemy of Hindi is the creation of linguistic States in our country. After we have carved out the different linguistic States, each State wants to propagate and enrich its own language.

Our Constitution has fourteen languages enumerated in the Eighth Schedule. There is a clamour for inclusion of a few more languages such as Sindhi etc. in that Schedule. In the face of these other languages clamouring for inclusion in the Eighth Schedule, and in the face of the individual languages trying to develop and enrich themselves and evolve a language of their own deriving inspiration from all other languages, Hindi is said to be the official language of our country. Official language is ordinarily equated with the national language. We are slightly mistaken if we equate official language with Rashtrabhasha. Evidently, what is intended to be said is that this language must also be the national language, though our Constitution does not provide for a single national language, because there are fourteen languages declared as national languages, and Hindi is just one of them. Hindi is as much a regional language as any other language. Hindi is the language which is spoken not in a particular State but in four or five or six States. It is spoken by about 40 per cent of the population of our country. They know Hindi well and they can understand Hindi well. But the rest of the 60 per cent may not know it. All the same, people can easily understand Hindi, because Hindi has got the same inspiration and the same enrichment as many

other languages of India, excepting perhaps a few languages in South India, such as Tamil, for instance.

Tamil is the oldest language. It is an ancient language. Its age is about five thousand years and more. I should say that it is even earlier than Sanskrit in its origin. Sanskrit can be placed only next to Tamil in order. In spite of that, it is not so widely spoken in India. It is only concentrated in some portions of India, though it happens to be the richest language in India.

So far as the Hindi language is concerned, I find that the protagonists of it or the people who want to have Hindi as the national language or the official language, without exception, I may say, see to it that their own children are sent to public schools. They only want that English should be the first language for them, and Hindi to be only the next language. Hindi is, of course, their mother tongue, and they can learn it any day. They think that English is more difficult and, therefore, their children should learn English as the first language. But with regard to the others who want to have their own language propagated and at the

same time enriched also, they say that they must have Hindi. I quite appreciate the argument that for purposes of integration of India, Hindi is very essential. Even at the Chief Ministers' Conference, it was stated that not only should Hindi be the official language and national language, but they even went to the extent of saying that Devnagari script be adopted for other languages also.

17 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the hon. Member want to conclude in two or three minutes?

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: I shall require five minutes more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then the hon. Member might continue tomorrow. We have a half-hour discussion at 5 P.M. Shri Khushwaqt Rai—He is absent. The House is adjourned to meet again at 11 A.M. tomorrow.

17-01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, March 30, 1962/Chaitra 9, 1884 (Saka).

[Thur day, March 29, 1962/Chaitra 8, 1884 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—		COLUMNS	WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.		COLUMNS
S.Q. No.	Subject	2349—93	U.S.Q. No.	Subject	
273	Recruitment of clerks etc.	2349—51	455.	Administrative set up for Himachal Pradesh	2401—02
274	Violation of foreign exchange rules	2352—54	456.	Coal seams in Andhra	2402—03
277	Coal supply position	2354—63	457.	Discovery of coal deposit in Mirzapur	2403—04
278	Reduction in Life insurance premium	2363—65	458.	Material on Indian revolutionaries' activities abroad	2404
279.	Publication of life sketches of fighters of freedom struggle in India	2365—70	459.	Electrical factory at Chandigarh	2404—05
281	Mass Insurance Scheme	2370—73	460.	Inquiries against Government servants	2405
282.	Scrap Committee	2373—75	461.	Export of coal to Pakistan	2405—06
283.	Grants to Gurukulas	2375—77	462.	Body found in gunny bag in Delhi	2406
284.	Cantonment near Gopalpur Port (Orissa)	2377—78	463.	Assistance by India under Colombo Plan	2406—07
287.	Special Alloy Steel Plant in Kanpur	2379—80	464.	Issue of bonus shares by companies	2407
289.	Unauthorised constructions in Delhi	2380—85	465.	Industrial Finance Corporation	2407—08
290.	Aligarh Muslim University and Banaras Hindu University.	2385—86	466.	Techno-economic survey of Tripura	2408—09
296-A	Incomplete ballot papers	2386—91	467.	Compensatory Allowance to P. & T. and Central Excise and Customs Employees in Tripura	2409
Re Q. No. 286		2391—93	468.	Introduction of Bombay Money Lenders' Act in Tripura	2409—10
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—		2393—2431	469.	Aid to the mother of Shri Khudi Ram Bose	2410—11
S.Q. No.			470.	Non-issue of postal ballots	2410
275.	Nunmati Refinery	2393	471.	Museum at Ratnagiri Hill (Cuttack)	2411
276.	Indian soldiers in Congo	2393—94	472.	Diploma in rural services	2412
280.	Oil exploration in Assam	2394	473.	Grants to Depressed Classes League of Orissa	2412—13
285.	Fire in Kurasia Mines	2394—95	474.	Re-rolling Mill in Orissa	2413
288.	Coal dump in Kanpur and Ahmedabad	2395—96	475.	Fourth Steel Plant.	2414
291.	Revision of Compounded Levy Scheme for Vegetable Oil Industry	2396	476.	Ferrous scrap	2414—15
292.	Proscription of a book "Chin ki Jhalak"	2396—97	477.	Export of skull scrap	2415—16
293.	Translation of technical books in Hindi	2397	478.	Central loans to State Governments	2416
294.	Oil exploration in Godavari Basin	2397—98	479A	Allowances paid to Ministers	2417—18
295.	Grants for Harijan welfare in Kerala	2398	480.	Dearness Allowances to School Teachers by non-Govt. Institutions	2418
296.	Pakistani coal for Punjab	2398—99	481.	Municipal taxes in Delhi	2418—19
297.	Durgapur Steel Plant	2399	482.	Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi	2419—20
298.	Wind Power Division	2399—2400			
299.	Directorate of Practical Training for Mining Students	2400—01			

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
483.	Jamia Milia Islamia, Delhi	2420-21
484.	Delhi teachers	2421-22
485.	Brick industry in Delhi	2422
486.	Selection Grade for Assis- tants	2422-23
487.	Rules for promotion of Assistants	2423
488.	Geological survey in An- dhra	2423-24
489.	Ferrous scrap	2424-25
490.	Melting scrap	2425-26
491.	Oriental Universities	2426
492.	Payment to depositors of Pilai Central Bank	2426-27
493.	Iron ore fines	2427
494.	Production in Ordnance Factories	2427-28
495.	Recommendations of Pay Commission	2428
496.	Inter-State Conference on coal mining	2428-29
496-A	Employees of Comptroller & Auditor General's Office	2429-30
S.N.Q. No.		

3. Cut in coal allocations to
Industries 2430-31

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURN- MENT 2431-38

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of two adjournment motions given notice of by Shri S. M. Banerjee and Shri Balraj Madhok regarding the alleged forcible occupation by the East Pakistan nationals of Indian territory in West Dinajpur District of West Bengal

PAPERS LAID ON THE TA- BLE 2438

- (1) A copy of 'Statistical Information regarding the working of the Preventive Detention Act, 1950, during the period from the 30th September, 1960 to 30th September, 1961.'
- (2) A copy of Report of the Indian Delegation to the Fourteenth World Health Assembly held at New Delhi in February, 1961

OPINION ON BILLS 2438-39

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis) laid on the Table Paper No. II containing opinions on the Hindu Marriage (Amendment) Bill, 1960.

MINUTES OF PARLIAMENT- TARY COMMITTEES— LAID ON THE TABLE 2439

- (i) The Minutes of the Ninety-third sitting of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions held during the Sixteenth Session.
- (ii) The Minutes of the Twenty-third sitting of the Committee on Government Assurances held during the Sixteenth Session

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT AS- SURANCES—PRESENTED 2439

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava presented the Second Report of the Committee on Government assurances

REPORTS OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE—PRESENTED ED 2439-40

Hundred and fifty-third, Hundred and sixty-seventh and Hundred and sixty-eighth Reports were presented.

REPORT OF PUBLIC ACC- OUNTS COMMITTEE— PRESENTED 2440

Forty-third Report of the Public Accounts Committee was presented

RESIGNATION OF MEMBER 2440

The Speaker informed Lok Sabha that Shri Dwarikanath Tewari had resigned his seat in Lok Sabha with effect from the 12th March, 1962.

BILL PASSED 2440-85, 2498-2520

Further discussion on the motion to consider the Air Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1961, as passed by Rajya Sabha concluded and the motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill, as amended, was passed.

COLUMNS

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION

2485—98,
2520—60

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali) moved that the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan Bill, 1962, as passed by Rajya Sabha be taken into consideration. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR FRIDAY,
MARCH 30, 1962/CHAITRA
9, 1884 (SAKA)—

- (1) Further consideration and passing of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha. . . .
- (2) Private Members' Resolutions



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